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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Tall Corn Over Dust Bowl

Spain: Franco Delays Plan

'Nor Height, nor Depth. .'

¶ **Dust Bowl Blooms**—Rain and conservation measures have combined to spread a carpet of green and the rustle of tall corn over the Dust Bowl. Department of Agriculture officials warn that vigilance is the price of continued fertility. Former methods of farming are described as "gambling." By wise use of the remaining topsoil, farmers can return toward security. Winds need never again spread desolation as they have done for several years. • Canada's West experiences its first outstanding crops in seven years. A wheat yield of 300,000,000 bushels is being harvested. • Detroit, an economic barometer, registers a quickening tempo as automobile plants move toward production of 1939 models. Secretary of Commerce Roper states of business in general: "Gradual improvement is appearing all along the line and indications point to further momentum through the fall." Not a boom, but "advance on a safe and sound foundation" is his objective. • In New York, the recent Harlem agreement that Negroes shall have one-third of white collar jobs is widening its influence. A move is under way to extend the plan to all New York boroughs.

¶ **Tokyo Admits Concessions**—"It is our earnest desire to settle this unfortunate affair peaceably." In these apparently pacific words, Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu expressed in Moscow Japan's willingness to make concessions in the border conflict. Tokyo seems to tread softly rather than run the risk of taking on the Russian Bear while the Chinese Dragon still lashes its tail. A synopsis of the Siberian truce conversations, published in Tokyo, indicates that Japan made most of the concessions. • China is disappointed that Russia has not carried the northern "diversion" further. Japan has been forced to keep its best troops in the north along the Manchukuo-Russian border. • Terms of the truce leave the actual dispute still to be settled. So far, the Russians have not disclosed whether they will continue to aid China, directly or indirectly, by engaging Japan in border incidents. Germany has tentatively indicated that it will not come to Japan's material aid in event of war with Russia. • In China, Japan's war planes bombed Wuchow, 120 miles west of Canton in the Province of Kwangsi.

¶ **Life Worth Living**—There has been almost an epidemic of suicides by leaping or attempting to leap from high points. In New York City, an unemployed young man who had been under observation for mental disorders; a few days later a young woman in London; then a Negro iron-worker at New York. The latest case is at Houston, Texas, again a young man, and again unemployed. "I just couldn't find anything worth living for. . . . I felt I was at the end of my rope," he told policemen who rescued him. Today he was cheerful when the police went job-hunting for him. • Is life worth living? Who has not at times faced this question! Rich or poor, employed or unemployed, young or old, millions throughout the world hear—and some listen—to the suggestion of self-destruction. Each one's outlook on life conditions his response to, or insulation from, such suggestions. The material body can be dissolved. But the material body is not man's real self. Individuals and society have a solemn responsibility to destroy suggestions like that of suicide, and to bend constructive efforts to the healing of unemployment, heartache, hatred, jealousy, envy, injustice, and other distorted conditions. Then all may know and prove that life is worth living, now and always.

¶ **It's Up To Franco**—More than a month ago the British plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain was sent to the Loyalist and Insurgent Spanish Governments. The Loyalists accepted it. Gen. Francisco Franco, Insurgent Caudillo, delays. Paris has become impatient, threatens to reopen the Pyrenees frontier to arms for the Loyalists unless Franco accepts Britain's plan. • The other day Capt. Smyth Piggott of Britain arrived at Toulouse, France. He is the first of several neutral commissioners who will investigate bombardments of civilian centers. These reports will go to the British Government and the League of Nations. • British shipowners have objected to their Government's agreement with General Franco on the method for conducting inquiries into bombing of British ships. • Insurgent Spain was recently ruled a sovereign state by a British court. • In the warfare, Loyalist Spain's offensive along the Ebro River has slackened after showing more resistance than for some time.

¶ **"By All Working Together"**—Captain Henke of the German plane that flew nonstop from Berlin to New York says: "Progress in aviation is not a question of progress in Germany, America, England, or any other country, but it is the progress achieved by all working together." • Douglas Corrigan, who could have cashed in royally on any number of cheap publicity stunts, has accepted a position as copilot on American Airlines.

President Serves Notice Senator George Won't Do

Attacks candidate's conservative Senate stand and urges Georgians to elect Camp who is a thorough New Dealer—George pitches in to fight—Two keep up show of friendship.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL TRAIN IN GEORGIA, Aug. 12 — President Roosevelt and Senator Walter F. George of Georgia gave the United States a real example of two men differing profoundly on policies of State, yet maintaining for each other the most cordial and apparently genuine personal regard.

The spectacle took place at the close of an address at Barnesville, Ga., in which the President named names and went probably the farthest an American President has ever gone in advocating the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate and the retirement of a member of his own Party who had served for 16 years.

Mr. Roosevelt had repeated the familiar formula, "my old friend" with reference to Senator George, with, if anything, even more feeling than he has used it as a political endorsement. But he had gone on to say that the Senator "cannot possibly in my judgment be classified as belonging to the liberal school of thought," and that there is need for men in Congress who "are willing to stand up and fight" for liberal objectives.

Through this and more, Senator George sat silently on the platform while, with the cruelty of crowds, voices shouted "Good-bye, George," and ripples of laughter followed some of the speaker's comments. When it was finished, Mr. George walked forward and offered his hand to the President across the microphone. They shook hands with evident depth of feeling. Said the Senator, "Mr. President, I regret that you have taken this occasion to question my democracy and to attack my public record. I want you to know that I accept the challenge."

Mr. Roosevelt replied with a most serious expression, "God bless you, Walter, I hope we will always be good friends.

"Let me make it clear, very clear," the President said in his speech, that he (Senator George) is, and I hope always will be, my personal friend. He is beyond question a gentleman and a scholar—but so

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

U. S. Good-Will Air Mission Wins Favor in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentines look on the American Army Aviation Mission, recently arrived in their country, as a "good-will gesture from one nation to another." The quoted words are those of Maj. John K. Cannon, in command of the American mission, but they have already been echoed with enthusiasm and sincerity in all national quarters. Its presence is also accepted as symbolic of the development of a new friendship in the air between two great American democracies.

Another welcome point about the aviation mission is the friendly interest of neighboring powers in this latest example of inter-American co-operation. There has been no hint of jealousy or suspicion. On the contrary, editorials have been published in diverse parts of the continent complimenting the United States and Argentina in their aerial association and recognizing that this kind of American assistance is open to all "good neighbors."

The mission includes Majs. John K. Cameron and James M. Gillespie; Capts. Cornelius W. Cousland, Elwood R. Quesada and Milton M. Towner; and Lieuts. John T. Murtha, Millard L. Haskin, and John L. Nedwood. The length of the stay depends on the decision of the Argentine authorities but a minimum period of one year is anticipated.

Aim of Mission

The immediate object of the mission, of course, is assistance in the training of Argentine army officers, who will have the advantage of acquiring tactical and high-speed flying skill from experienced American officers.

The Argentines, perhaps more than any other South American nation, have become extremely air-minded. When certain international occurrences compelled them to look to their defenses, the air arm was the first to receive attention; and it was a compliment to American progress in the branch of industry that they turned to the United States for the latest equipment and advice.

Interest in Aviation

Argentines—and, latterly, all South Americans—have begun to take much more interest in American aviation. The flight of the "flying Fortresses" from Miami to Buenos Aires in 28 hours, 15 minutes was an eye-opener. And the fact that it was not a mere feat, but a typical example of modern military flights, caused a good many southerners to change impressions created by certain European publicity. The Italians, especially, worked feverishly to advertise their airmen and machines as the best and fastest in the world.

Work of Bund Described At House Inquiry

Reporter sets membership at 25,000—Says leader boasted of his influence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—A description of the German-American Bund and its relation to the German Government was given the Dies Committee by a newspaperman who joined it under an assumed name today as the House investigation into "un-American activities" opened.

John C. Metcalfe, first of the Committee's "surprise" witnesses, told how he had joined the Bund under the name of "Hellmut Oberwinder" to write a series of articles for the Chicago Daily Times. He described the Bund's initiation ceremony, its uniform, its scope, its activities and attributed to Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, a boast that he had been responsible for the removal of Dr. Hans Luther, former German Ambassador to the United States and several Nazi consular officials.

At the outset of the hearing, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Committee Chairman, read a statement in which he said that no demonstrations from the audience would be permitted, but his warning was unnecessary, for the small audience was quiet and gave no sign of being greatly aroused.

Differences of Opinion

"In investigating un-American activities," Mr. Dies said, "it must be borne in mind that because we do not agree with opinions or philosophies of others that does not necessarily make such opinions or philosophies un-American.

"The utmost care," he concluded, "must be observed to distinguish clearly between what is obviously un-American and what is no more or less than an honest difference of opinion with respect to some economic, political, or social question."

Short of stature, but bearing a marked facial resemblance to the German Führer, Mr. Metcalfe said he had been able to join the Bund because he was born in Dresden, Germany.

He estimated that the Bund has a strength of approximately 500,000 persons in the United States, though most of them are unwilling to be identified publicly with the movement. About 25,000 persons are actual members and the rest are sympathizers who attend meetings, according to his estimate. Ninety per cent of the Germans born in the United

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Travel Expert to Travel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reeling off rail, air, and ship routes around the world is merely routine to Mrs. Miriam R. Berryhill, Traffic Chief for the Agriculture Department.

She's been in the department 40 years. She scribbles a complicated itinerary for a traveling official without blinking her blue eyes.

"He travels at night to save hotel bills," she explains. "He gets a bargain round-trip ticket and makes side trips on stop overs. If his salary is big enough, we may route him by air. It can be cheaper, figuring his salary and daily expenses."

Mrs. Berryhill's job is to route passengers, freight, parcel post and express in the United States and abroad "the quickest and cheapest way."

"We ship everything from cattle to bugs," she said. "Last year we handled 131,902 items."

Mrs. Berryhill will retire next summer. Then, she said, she'll figure out a few more itineraries—for her own travels.

Advocates of Better Government

By a Staff Photographer

Paul F. Hillery, Legionnaire; **Miss Irene I. Wilson**, First Voter; **O. M. W. Sprague**, Economist

Mr. Hillery, Commander of Cambridge Post No. 27, American Legion, Miss Wilson, who will vote for the first time this fall, and Professor Sprague, famous Harvard economist, are pictured as they signed a petition for Plan E form of government in Cambridge. Professor Sprague praised the plan.

Sprague Urges Plan E as Best For Cambridge

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't often that the small homeowner, the businessman and housewife get advice from a world-famous economist on such homely matters as their city tax bill, but just such advice came today from Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, who not long ago was special economic adviser to the Bank of England, and, later, to the United States Treasury Department.

Professor Sprague lives in a vine-covered house on a shaded Cambridge street not far from the Harvard Yard where he was student, nor far from the Graduate School of Business where he has taught, with intermissions for service in Japan, and elsewhere, besides London and Washington, for almost 40 years.

In between advising national administrations, studying the attenuated labyrinths of economics, and writing books of his own, Professor Sprague finds time to observe such workaday affairs as the repair of public buildings, the condition of streets, and his Cambridge tax bill.

Backs Plan E

That is why he appeared bright and early this morning at the office of the Cambridge Committe for Plan E, adding his name to some 3,800 ahead of him who seek to have the question of the new form of government submitted to Cambridge voters Nov. 8. It was while waiting for Paul F. Hillery, former member of the Cambridge City Council and Commander of the Cambridge American Legion Post, and Miss Irene I. Wilson, who will vote the first time this fall, to sign that Professor Sprague gave the advice, which can apply not only to Cambridge residents, but to taxpayers in other cities as well.

"Most American cities, and certainly Cambridge," he said, "have reached their limit of taxation. If they are to progress, and if we are to continue receiving more of the services we want, the cities must begin getting more for their money."

Professor Sprague then spoke of Plan E as "the best way, now avail-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Cost of Social Security: Outgo Far Exceeds Income

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The first three years of the Social Security Act cost the Federal Treasury $1,232,558,598 and brought in $887,946,271 of revenue.

Roswell Magill, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, made public today the statistics involved in operation of the law, the third anniversary of which will be Sunday.

Federal expenditures for the gigantic pension system have included $504,204,188 for grants to the States, $690,000,000 for investments in the old age reserve fund, and about $38,000,000 for administration of the law.

Revenue fell far behind expenditures because amounts nearly equal to the receipts are permanently earmarked for the old age reserve fund, leaving the State grants to be financed out of ordinary treasury funds.

The States received $350,590,010 for old age assistance, $45,819,189 for aid to dependent children, $11,528,663 for blind pensions, $8,538,383 for maternal and child health services, $5,715,952 for aid to crippled children, $2,735,562 for other child welfare services, $19,275,077 for public health work, and $60,001,347 for administering state unemployment compensation laws.

The controversial old age reserve fund—scheduled to reach $47,000,000,000 in 1980—was valued by the Treasury at $1,136,463,498, but its actual investments, including reinvestment of interest receipts, amount to only $700,300,000. The difference is an appropriation credit for which the actual cash will not be received by the fund until the old age taxes intended to fill the fund are collected.

So far, 38,265,000 employees and 1,787,000 employers have paid in $737,526,539 of old age pension taxes. Legally, these taxes have no connection with the fund, but actually the Treasury uses 95 per cent of the receipts for the fund and the other 5 per cent for administrative costs of the Social Security Board.

The Treasury turns little cash over to the fund. Instead, it borrows back the money it pays the fund, and puts into the fund special treasury obligations bearing 3 per cent interest. The Social Security Act requires investment of the fund in 3 per cent Government securities, which in turn are added to the Federal debt.

Collections of the Federal unemployment compensation tax in the three years amounted to $150,416,831. They were paid by 301,792 employers of eight or more persons. Receipts from this tax are smaller, because employers can deduct the amount paid on similar State taxes up to 90 per cent of the Federal tax.

Right Road, But What State?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—So indefinite is the Virginia-North Carolina boundary line that the Virginia State Highway Department, before building a road in its vicinity, has to ask property owners in which State they pay their taxes, says Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner.

The line was run many years ago on what was supposed to be 36 degrees, but was not at all, says Mr. Shirley. Since then it has been resurveyed by three Commissions without fixing a line suitable to both Legislatures.

Mr. Shirley says that the Kentucky-Virginia line and the West Virginia-Virginia line are fairly well defined. He has suggested that a workable boundary be established by running a line between Virginia and North Carolina connection points, but nothing has ever come of the suggestion.

'A Border Incident'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—West Virginia does not build highways in Virginia without getting paid for them, the West Virginia Road Commission said, even though the State line depends solely on which side of the mountain water runs down.

At Washington, the Topographic Survey said it had found that about 2000 feet of a scenic highway built by West Virginia in Hampshire County lies in Virginia.

The road under question, State Route 23 between Lehew and Highview, said Road Commissioner Burr H. Simpson, was constructed six years ago, and Virginia paid construction costs on that portion of the highway which crossed the State line.

The "line" in that particular part of the country is determined by water drainage. It runs along the top of a ridge, and land on which the water flows toward the Atlantic belongs to Virginia, while, if the water flows toward the Great Lakes, the land is West Virginia's.

In other words, the State line, on paper, looks like a wiggling snake. The highway was laid down as straight as road-making allows, and, consequently, when the State line curved, the road didn't.

Economics in the News

The Story of Two Ports—Russo-Japanese Dispute Turns on Rivalry Between Vladivostok and Rashin—Strategic Preparations

By H. B. E.

So many varied interpretations have been offered for the Russo-Japanese clash that another one may not come amiss to the reader who is trying to encompass all the complications of the Far Eastern squabble.

My interpretation deals with the rivalry of two ports. One is Vladivostok, the main port of Siberia; the other is Rashin, less than 100 miles south of Vladivostok, almost on the border between Korea and Siberia. Inland a little way along that border, Korea merges into Manchuria, with Siberia still the northern neighbor. And it is in this region that the Russians and the Japanese have been fighting with a bland indifference to the nervous conversations in Tokyo and Moscow.

Prior to the Manchurian conquest, Vladivostok, which in Russian means "Rule the East," was the port for the vast hinterland of Northern Manchuria as well as Siberia. No port was better served. The Chinese Eastern Railway, a thousand mile link in the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Vladivostok, cuts clean across North Manchuria. Vladivostok thus had no rival along the hundreds of miles of coastline around the Korean Peninsula, none as far as Darien, which is in South Manchuria. Dairen, a Japanese-leased port, drew to itself the trade of South Manchuria along the Japanese-leased South Manchuria Railway. Dairen and Vladivostok, 500 miles apart, were the rivals for Manchuria's trade, and both of them were constantly trying to nibble into the other's business.

Back of Dairen stood Dai Nippon. In helping Dairen, Japanese diplomacy in Manchuria was directed at obtaining permission from the Chinese to build railroad feeders at Vladivostok's expense. But concessions had to be wrung out of the reluctant Chinese. The very last dispatch which I wrote from China, and which I turned up the other day in order to refresh myself about the new war terrain, dealt with this subject. This is what I cabled in 1927:

"Japanese enterprise is reaching out into this domain that formally owed allegiance to the Chinese Eastern. The price of every bit of assistance extended to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in recent years has been paid in railway concession in Manchuria. The outcome of every dispute is a nibbling into North Manchuria or that indeterminate territory known as Eastern Inner Mongolia. It is all part of a policy the tendency of which will produce profound repercussions on the politics of the Far East."

Japan's aim was to parallel the Chinese Eastern Railway with a line just to the south of it which would terminate at a Korean port. Much of the line had been built when I left China. But the last vital link through the area in which the new fighting has been reported was still blocked by Chinese procrastination. This Siberian-Korean-Manchurian border country remained a dense virgin forest in which the giant Ussuri tiger made his home.

What fired the Japanese military in 1931 even more than Chinese dilatoriness in extending concessions to Japan in Manchuria was the railway work in Manchuria of the Chinese themselves. This had started just before I left. Just as the Japanese were paralleling the Chinese Eastern Railway in the north, so the Chinese themselves were paralleling the Japanese-concessioned South Manchuria Railway in the South! Insult was added to injury from the Japanese standpoint when the Chinese also went in for port development. This was aimed at the Japanese-leased port of Dairen, the Chinese port being at a place nearby called Hulutao. Thus the 1931 "incident," provoked by the sudden interest of the Chinese themselves in developing Manchuria, helped the Japanese to do two things. First, it enabled them to stop that Chinese development in South Manchuria; secondly, it enabled them to sidetrack Chinese obstruction to Japanese development in North Manchuria.

In due course Manchuria became Manchukuo, and the Japanese started to do the empire-building in North Manchuria which for years back the Chinese had blocked. No. 1 plan was to put Vladivostok out of business as the only port of consequence along that entire northern seaboard. To this end the Japonizing of the Chinese Eastern Railway after the Manchurian conquest helped a great deal. But economics have a way of triumphing over politics, and the Japanese, accordingly, had to build a port of their own in Northern Korea and the railway system to feed it, in order completely to sidetrack Vladivostok as a port for Manchuria.

No activity has been more vigorously pursued on the Asiatic Continent since 1931 than this port-and-railroad development. Nowadays there is almost a perfect line paralleling the Chinese Eastern running from the Mongolian frontier of Manchuria to the Korean coast, where Rashin stands. This port is not yet completed, but it is in course of feverish construction as the outlet for this tremendous territory.

'Sir Charles Dickens'—Almost?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence that Queen Victoria offered to Charles Dickens, the novelist, a baronetcy which he accepted, is contained in a letter recently sold at Sotheby's, London. This letter is from Dickens to Sir Arthur Helps, Clerk of the Privy Council. It indicates that the author wished to be known as Sir Charles Dickens, of Gads' Hill. Dickens had a house at Gad's Hill, and he specifically states that he desired this territorial designation because of the associations of the place with Shakespeare's Falstaff. Dickens passed on before anything further could be done. Rumors of this honor have reached the public from time to time, but hitherto Dickens's biographers have always denied that there was any truth in the story.

Lively interest was manifested throughout the sale. A series of 112 letters from Dickens to Bentley, the publisher, fetched £900; £800 was paid for 175 letters to Dicken's friend and fellow journalist, Thomas Beard, who got Dickens his permanent appointment on the staff of the Morning Chronicle in 1834. Seventy-two letters to John Leech, the Punch artist, one of which referred to the "Christmas Carol," were sold for £75.

Gold Scooped Off Ocean Bed

TERSCHELLING, The Netherlands (AP)—Giant fingers of the dredger Karimata scooped up a handful of coins Aug. 11 from the ocean floor where the frigate Lutine went down in a gale 139 years ago with $2,500,000 in gold aboard.

The find brought jubilation to the salvagers who earlier this summer hauled up a gold slab. The cargo of the yellow metal was consigned to English soldiers fighting against Napoleon.

Since 1859 salvagers have tried to extract the buried treasure from the sunken hulk.

Japanese Give Way to Soviet To Win Truce

Important concessions by Tokyo intimated in text of diplomatic talk preceding armistice.

Japan has made important concessions to Russia in agreeing to the truce on the Siberian-Manchukuoan border. This intimation, contained in the text of the conversation between the Russian Foreign Commissar and the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, is welcomed as a significant indication that Russo-Japanese conflict may be avoided.

Details of the Litvinoff-Shigemitsu "conversation piece" today disclose Japan's retreat from a previous unwillingness to discuss the disputed borders on the basis of the Hunchun Treaty of 1886.

Although the Tokyo press is reserved on whether the border truce will lead to settlement of outstanding frontier disagreements between the two powers, official actions move toward settlement and Moscow looks forward to improving relations.

A new border incident complicates the scene, tension being reported over a shooting where the Japanese and Russian territories adjoin on Sakhalin Island. China views the Siberian border peace with mixed emotions as freedom from Russian embroilment leaves Japan free to prosecute the Chinese war.

The Associated Press, however, records a measure of opinion that a major conflict has been avoided and that both Russia and Japan will make every effort to prevent new complications.

'Conversation Piece'

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Foreign Office has released an abridged text of the third truce conference between Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, indicating that Japan made most of the concessions in ending hostilities on the Siberian-Manchukuoan frontier.

The conversation follows:

Mr. Shigemitsu—I have reported the contents of our last conversation to my Government. The point I wish to confirm is the one made as your proposal, that is, the Soviet will assent to cessation of military operations if and when both sides agree not to advance beyond the border or open fire.

If at the time when the agreement is made, any unit on either side happens to be in a position beyond that line, they will be ordered to withdraw behind the line designated on the map attached to the Hunchun Treaty (of 1886).

In other words, it is proposed to restore both forces to their positions prior to the date of initial hostilities, namely July 29. Re-establishment of said line in the area under dispute is to be undertaken following restoration of tranquillity along the border.

Does the Soviet mean that in order to eliminate the state of tension caused by the confronting of forces of two countries, the two forces should, first of all, cease operations and withdraw behind their respective lines and promise not to approach the line again?

Am I correct in assuming also that your statement is to the effect demarcation of the border should be undertaken following restoration of tranquillity because it would be very dangerous to do such a thing under the present state of affairs when both forces are confronting one another?

Mr. Litvinoff—Your statement is in complete agreement with what I said at the last conference. However, what I said then was not along the line indicated by your additional remark.

I only said the lines designated by the Hunchun Treaty should be recognized, and that there should be no crossing of nor shooting across lines and I did not say our forces would withdraw from those lines.

But the Japanese withdrawal therefrom would be welcome. Although Soviet troops were in the district before the incident, they never fired toward the Manchukuo side. They did not fire unless fired upon from the other side. As to the boundary, it is not to be demarcated but re-demarcated. There is more or less difference in this point.

Mr. Shigemitsu—I understand you have no objection to demarcation of the boundary. However, as it is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Friday, Aug. 12, 1938

Around the World by Air—No. 34	3
Traveltalks	5
Arts and Theater Reviews	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	8
Enjoying Life	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Rhode Island Letter	9
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Shopping Column	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

In the Boston Section:

Middle class faces liquidation due to New Deal, Sutcliffe says.

Massachusetts mayors join with Tobin in opposing new Hurley budget plan.

German high school students visit Boston.

State Treasurer Hurley tells Attorney General East Boston office of UCC needs thorough investigation.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Dam Cleared, Rain Blamed By PWA for Flood in Texas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The Public Works Administration has lifted the blame for July floods around Austin, Texas, from Buchanan Dam and placed it on the rainfall.

It had been charged that the dam was kept full of water for power purposes instead of being emptied when flood warnings were first given so the reservoir could have been used to hold back flood waters that did extensive damage to crops in the area.

Dispatched to the scene to investigate, Harry W. Bashore, a Bureau of Reclamation engineering expert, has reported to Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, that the dam as operated actually reduced the flood depth at Austin about one foot. The flood stage at which damage begins on the lower Colorado at Austin is 21 feet and the July flood reached a maximum of 32 feet, he said.

Reports on Flood

The Bashore report showed that if the Buchanan Dam gates had been open two days earlier it would have reduced the flood depth by two feet and if reservoir had been emptied it would have reduced the level by three feet, leaving an eight-foot flood.

"While better preparations should have been made for emergency operations of Buchanan Dam it is doubtful if any careful forethought would have had much effect in reducing the damages caused by a flood having a peak flow and volume as great as that of July, 1938," was Mr. Bashore's conclusion.

Making public Mr. Bashore's report, PWA officials attributed charges against the dam to "persons with axes to grind."

Propaganda Charged

"I wonder," said Howard A. Gray, Assistant PWA Administrator, "if the propaganda would have been as loud if the dam had been completed and operated by the private utilities as they planned and started it—for the production of power for private profit? In that case the flood at Austin probably would have been 33 feet instead of 32.

"Printed reports indicate that there have been seven floods on the lower Colorado in three years, but this is the first one to be blamed upon PWA instead of the rainfall."

According to Mr. Bashore's report, the Austin flood could have been prevented by a high dam at Marshall Ford. The completed low dam, now under construction, would have reduced the flood depth four feet, he estimated.

Tokyo Relieved by Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 11—Tokyo breathed an almost audible collective sigh of relief when the news was announced that an agreement had been reached to "cease firing" after almost two weeks of intermittent and sometimes heavy fighting around Changkufeng. The desire for a peaceful settlement was reflected by the fact that the newspapers for the first time since the beginning of fighting published extras announcing the restoration of peace. Publication of such extras has hitherto been depreciated on the ground that it would inflame and excite public feeling.

It is not clear from the terms of the brief communiqué here, announcing the unofficial armistice, whether the Soviet Government has receded from its position demanding the unconditional evacuation of Changkufeng. It is generally believed here that the Japanese still hold Changkufeng despite repeated attacks, but it is felt that possibly the Russian line has advanced sufficiently in the last few days to permit an agreement with everyone's face saved.

There is a general feeling of relief in Japanese foreign circles that the fighting, which had been carried to dangerous lengths, had ceased, although it is still premature to anticipate a quick mutual agreement over the boundary. As one prominent foreign diplomat said, "We must be grateful for small mercies."

It is unofficially reported that the next step toward a settlement will be a mutual withdrawal from the disputed territory pending boundary decision by a mixed commission consisting of two Soviet, one Japanese and one Manchukuoan representative.

French Make Forts Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOREZ, France—A new use for fortresses on France's eastern front has been found in turning them into holiday homes for Paris children.

M. Charles Dumont, Senator for the Juras, recently escorted this writer round this fort, known as Fort des Rousses. The frowning bastions and massive gun emplacements may be seen by the traveler as he passes along the main road from Morez to Switzerland.

There are three heavily fortified entrances, each about 10 yards deep, and below there are subterranean chambers at one time used for the storage of shells. Inside the walls of the fortress is a barrack square covering many acres.

This fortress, which to the uninitiated appears as strong as some of the pictures shown of the fortifications of the Maginot Line, has been condemned by the French War Office as obsolete. It is a pleasant surprise to find how huge barrack rooms can be converted into delightful dormitories. Up on the mountains the wind at times blows so cold that there are double windows in all the rooms and an excellent system of central heating. Not only are children received free, but girls up to the age of 18 can enjoy a holiday there at a cost, at the present rate of exchange, of about 3/6 a day.

The food is well-cooked and plentiful. The barrack square makes an excellent playground, and the children also explore the woods in the mountains.

At least three old-time fortresses in this part of France have been converted into these "colonies scolaires."

Hague Opponent Claims Victory

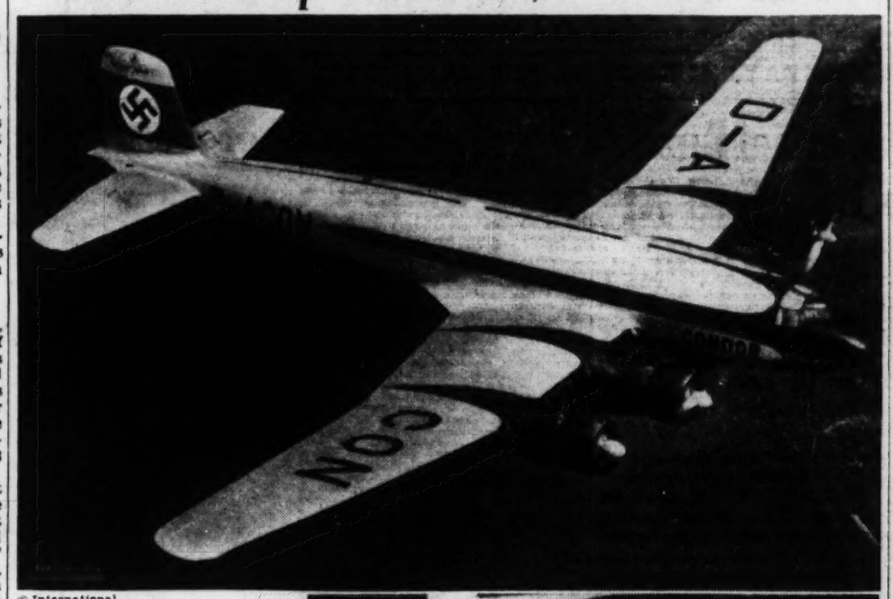
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 12—The right of citizens to circulate petitions in Jersey City without a police permit was held by the Workers' Defense League today to have been established in this political preserve of Mayor Frank Hague following a challenge of the City ordinance prohibiting such activities by Mrs. Grace Milgram Aug. 10.

In a house to house canvass, Mrs. Milgram obtained seven signatures to a petition urging President Roosevelt to move to oust Mayor Hague as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. She declared that in a similar effort five weeks ago she was interfered with by the Jersey City police and her activity in this connection halted, since she was without the necessary permit.

Her move yesterday, she said, was to test her right to circulate a petition without police authority, adding that she was satisfied this right had now been established.

Flew Nonstop From Berlin to New York



© International

The Brandenburg
The great German plane as it passed over Long Island.

German Air Liner Crosses Atlantic In 25-Hour Hop

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Four German fliers, who had dinner the previous night in Berlin, dropped in on New York yesterday afternoon to complete in 25 hours aviation's first westward flight between the two cities.

Over 3,942 miles of land and water their 24-passenger Focke-Wulf transport, the Brandenburg, flew to demonstrate, it was explained, the feasibility of air service between Germany and America.

But so unheralded and casual was the flight that it had been under way hours before it came to the public's notice.

By one of aviation's pioneers, Al Williams, the feat was described as "one of the most significant developments in modern flying." He stressed that Alfred Henke, the skipper, and his crew of three had made the trip in a land plane, not a seaplane or flying boat.

Captain Henke today was asked what nation could be expected to lead in aviation in the near future.

He answered: "Progress in aviation is not a question of progress in Germany, America, England or any other country, but it is the progress achieved by all working together."

The fliers received a telegram of "enthusiastic congratulations" from Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Air Safety Board of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority, who described their trip from Germany as a "further indication of the tremendous advances being made in air transportation."

Quick Return Planned

A scheduled immediate return trip was postponed because of minor trouble with the cowling and hydraulic propeller brake on the inboard starboard motor. Oil poured from the propeller mounting, and the top of the cowling, loosened by vibration, rattled.

Herr Henke said the motor trouble was minor and that he hoped to get away on the easier return trip, with tail winds speeding his plane homeward, in a couple of days.

Deutsche Lufthansa, the German airline company, said Herr Henke had brought the 19-ton plane over merely to demonstrate the ease with which the flight could be made. The machine carried extra fuel tanks and no payload. It had three hours of fuel left.

Herr Henke's crew consisted of Rudolf von Moreau, co-pilot; Paul Dierberg, flight engineer, and Fritz Kober, radio operator.

Spread of 108 Feet

The transport is not unlike the American - manufactured Douglas "DC-3" 21-passenger plane in appearance, except that it employs four gasoline motors instead of two, sunk in wing nacelles. It might best be described as a cross between the Douglas and the Boeing four-motored "Flying Fortress."

The Focke-Wulf is 78 feet long and has a wingspread of 108 feet. The top of the cabin is 24 feet above the ground.

West-east crossings of the North Atlantic between New York and Berlin were made by Clarence Chamberlin with Charles Levine in 1927 and by the late Wiley Post in 1933, but the trip in the opposite direction always has been a challenge to airmen because of the prevailing winds.

Germany Rejoices

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—There was jubilation in Germany over successful completion of the first German east-west nonstop flight across the Atlantic by the transport monoplane Brandenburg.

Wolfgang von Gronau, President of German Air Clubs, described the flight from Berlin to New York as a milestone in the history of aviation. He said a rare combination of technical perfection and personal ability made the Brandenburg's achievement possible.

"Nonstop flights from Berlin to New York soon will become regular fixtures," he added.

German aviation circles expressed the opinion that in the future Atlantic flying belongs to land planes because of their greater speed and longer range.

Wide World

Capt. Alfred Henke
The skipper of the big ocean transport monoplane smiles as he steps on land. Only the crew of three came with Captain Henke.

Lawmakers Vote $20,000,000 In Indiana to Aid Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Expenditure of approximately $20,000,000 to relieve unemployment and stimulate industry was authorized by a special 12-day session of the Indiana State Legislature, just concluded here.

All residents of the State will benefit by acts of the special session and not one cent of additional taxes were necessary to finance these expenditures, Gov. M. Clifford Townsend said, upon signing the last of the measures.

The money appropriated by the State to match Federal PWA dollars was derived from a State Treasury balance of near $25,000,000, accumulated largely under a 1 per cent gross income tax law that has existed in Indiana for the past six years.

Measures signed by the Governor included an act liberalizing the eligibility requirements for unemployment compensation. This measure will authorize payment of not to exceed $7,500,000 to possibly 50,000 unemployed persons. The State has some $21,000,000 in unemployment compensation reserves, a greater part of which was paid by industries.

The Legislature appropriated $5,314,750 as the State's balance, to match Federal funds in an institutional construction program. The State will stand 55 per cent and the Government 45 per cent of the expense, which will approach $10,000,000. About 20 projects will be undertaken.

Neglect of institutional replacement, additions, and repairs during the lean years has necessitated this program, Governor Townsend said. The four State-financed universities in Indiana will share in the building program.

The Legislature released $1,975,498, to permit the State to reimburse Counties for 30 per cent of welfare costs, over and above the amount available for such work contained in a 5-cent levy that now exists. There have been strong demands from counties that the State take over the entire cost of matching Federal funds in welfare work, and the addition assumed by the State was in the nature of a compromise.

Work of Bund Described

(Continued from Page 1)

States are opposed to the Bund's activities, he said.

Chief aim of the Bund, Mr. Metcalfe charged, is to establish a "vast spy net" so as to be prepared for an eventuality.

Describing his induction into the organization in New York, he said no oath of allegiance to the German Government was required. Instead, he said, he was told to give his word of honor silently and was given to understand it would have the same significance as an oath of allegiance.

While drums rolled, he was told to take corners of an American flag and a large swastika flag in his left hand while the Bund chieftain clasped his right.

Mr. Metcalfe said he was told by Bund leaders that the organization was "opposed to the democratic from of Government" and was interested in "furthering the aims of National Socialism in the United States."

He charged that immediately after the creation of the Dies Committee, Mr. Kuhn "dispatched a letter to all Bund leaders and agents throughout the United States at once all evidence in the form of correspondence or otherwise which was of un-American character or which would identify the Bund with Nazi Germany."

Persuading Mr. Kuhn to let him officially visit other posts of the bund, Mr. Metcalfe said he covered "20,000 miles of the American Nazi front," visiting groups in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Gabriel, Oakland, San Antonio, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Other objectives of the American Nazi movement, Mr. Metcalfe said, include "creation of a powerful sabotage machine and establishment of a German minority with the present group as a nucleus."

The "silver shirts," Bund storm troopers, co-operate with the Italian "black shirts," the two groups having similar objectives, he told the committee.

Asked if the Bund has agents in the American Army, Mr. Metcalfe said as far as he knew it had not penetrated the regular Army, though at one time in Illinois "an entire company of the National Guard was made up of members of the Bund."

The Committee put numerous pictures of the Bund's storm troopers into its record. Some of them showed Mr. Metcalfe in the regulation storm troopers' uniform—black trousers, silver-gray shirt, black overseas cap and Sam Brown belt.

Mr. Metcalfe is at present employed as an official investigator for the Dies Committee.

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La Guardia Rebels At Legion Trying To Influence Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 12—Mayor La Guardia today had served notice on the New York State Department of the American Legion that its attempt to commandeer him into intervention in the appointment by Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Borough President, of Simon W. Gerson, New York City Communist, to a city post, was "the way some governments contrary to the American system got their start."

Going straight to the point of the criticism directed at him by Jeremiah F. Cross, retiring state commander, who said that in appointing Mayor La Guardia to accomplish the Gerson ouster he had moved to carry out the Legion mandate to oppose anyone preaching subversive doctrine, the Mayor declared that "Fascism can be the only result of a government official's taking orders from any group or individual." The point was pressed at a luncheon of the Siren Club, composed of New York city motorcycle police legionnaires, and at a dinner honoring Attorney General John J. Bennett, a past commander, at which both the Mayor and Commander Cross were guests.

"The Legion commander called on me and we discussed the Gerson case," the Mayor said. "I explained to him that under our form of government—a government of laws—if anyone was guilty of misconduct, there was a way to remove him by law.

"He agreed to that, but then he said that it was good publicity, and he was going to town.

"It is true that he appointed the Mayor a Committee to report to him. I don't think a reply is needed to that.

"When I took office, I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York. If the Mayor is guilty of misconduct, he is responsible to the Governor and can be removed.

"The present Mayor of New York takes orders from nobody, no political organization, no individual. He takes no orders from the American Legion, or the Commander of the Legion in the State of New York.

"As a member of the Legion, I am entitled to enjoy its privileges and its responsibilities. I am answerable to it for my conduct as a legionnaire.

"But it will be a sad day for this country when any group can tell the Mayor of a city, the Governor of a state—yes, the President of the United States—that he must report to them.

"That's the way some governments—contrary to the American system got their start. These groups started telling them what to do.

"But that is not the American way. And as long as I am in office, I shall continue to carry on my duties according to the dictates of my conscience and answer to the people directly, and to them alone.

"Now that settles that," he concluded, smiling.

The Mayor's further remarks centered on an appeal to the legionnaires to unite in battling the Nation's economic ills, urging a united effort "to achieve those things which will bring the greatest good to the country."

Vatican Paper Clears Pius XI Of Hebrewism

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 12 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, repudiated yesterday the idea that Pope Pius' recent criticisms of Fascist and Nazi race doctrines were "propaganda of international Hebrewism."

The newspaper took its stand in replying to an article in the National Zeitung, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, one of a number of German newspapers which criticized the Pope's denunciation of a Fascist racial doctrine and warning against attacks on Catholic Action.

(Pope Pius on July 28 termed racialism and exaggerated nationalism as "barriers raised between men and men—people and people."

(His remarks followed promulgation of a Fascist race doctrine by a group of Italian professors which said the Italian people were a race and the Jews did not belong to it.

(The Pope asked why "Italy had found it necessary to go out and imitate Germany." Premier Mussolini two days later replied that "to say Fascism has imitated anyone or anything is simply absurd.")

Ohio Towns Face Loss Of PWA Project Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ohio communities which rejected bond issues for public works projects in Tuesday's primary must forfeit Federal contributions unless local funds become available by Oct. 1.

This was decided Aug. 12 by PWA officials after restudy of an unusual situation arising from refusal of numerous cities to vote issues which would enable local project sponsors to share the cost as required by the 1938 Public Works-Relief Act.

N. Y. 'El' Faces Last Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—A public hearing to begin on Aug. 22 to determine the fate of the Sixth Avenue elevated line, running from the upper reaches of the Bronx to the lower tip of Manhattan Island, was announced by the Transit Commission here today. The hearing provides one of the two proceedings instituted by the La Guardia Mayoralty to raze the line, the other move being a supplementary action already taken by the Board of Estimate which declares the "El" structure an obstruction to traffic.

The hearing is specifically called to determine whether public convenience and necessity required operation of the line. Should the Commission find that this continued operation is not required for the convenience of the traveling public, the way will then be open for the city to purchase the property for $12,500,000. This price has been approved by the Federal Court, where the Manhattan Railway Company, owner of the line, is in receivership, but has to be approved by the Board of Estimate.

Unable to negotiate satisfactory terms for the purchase of the property for $12,500,000, he city may turn to condemnation as another method of tearing down the line.

About $9,000,000 of the purchase price is represented by the city's lien for unpaid taxes on the entire Manhattan Railway Company's system. This lien was purchased by the city recently at a public sale, there being no other bidders.

Hankow Bombed by Japanese; Planes Raid Southern China

HANKOW, China, Aug. 12 (AP)—Japanese air attacks, called more daring and destructive than any before in this teeming industrial tricity section, today set afire oil tanks believed belonging to Standard Oil Company of New York, Texaco, or Shell Oil Companies.

The properties are on the outskirts of Hankow, provisional Chinese capital, and, with Hanyang and Wuchang across the Yangtze River, one of the so-called Wuhan cities. Populous districts of Wuchang and the Canton-Hankow Railroad terminal were hit.

CANTON, China, Aug. 12 (AP)—Japanese warplanes penetrated Kwangsi Province, in Southern China, and heavily bombed Wuchow, river port 120 miles west of Canton.

Kwangsi hitherto has been virtually untouched by air attacks that have spread fatalities and destruction in many parts of China. Forays were taken to indicate the Japanese mean to broaden such activities in Southern China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12 (AP)—Terrorism gave rise to tension in Shanghai as the metropolis awaited the Aug. 13 anniversary of the outbreak of Chinese - Japanese fighting in Shanghai.

Anti-Japanese agitators threw two bombs at a Japanese cotton mill in the Italian defense sector of the International Settlement killing two Chinese and injuring 15.

In the Settlement's American zone, another gang eluded United States Marine patrols and bombed a Japanese box factory, without casualties. Japanese property in the British sector also was dynamited. All gangs escaped.

Officials of the settlement called out civilian volunteer military units, composed of American and other businessmen, to patrol streets or to hold themselves ready for emergency calls. Russian mercenary soldiers were summoned to help keep order in the French Concession.

Political propaganda squads, both anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese, actively distributed pamphlets. Police arrested many Chinese who broadcast handbills upholding or attacking Chinese or Japanese.

Authorities charged that Japanese Army cars were used for distributing anti-Chinese literature. Officials of the International Settlement said a Japanese airplane flew over the western part of the settlement, scattering leaflets attacking Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan Grants Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

impossible to realize this purpose while the two forces confront each other, my proposals are designed to solve that difficulty. Therefore, I wish to hear your opinion whether you object to mutual withdrawal of troops to a distance, for example, of one kilometer (⅝ of a mile) from the boundary line to restore tranquility and thereby begin the work of demarcation.

Mr. Litvinoff—As I said before, we are opposed to withdrawal of our troops. The area under discussion, being Soviet territory, Soviet soldiers are entitled to stay wherever they please. Since Soviet forces have never attacked nor will they do so, the presence of our forces will not be an obstacle to boundary demarcation.

Mr. Shigemitsu—Soviet soldiers, of course, can be stationed in Soviet territory and so can Japanese soldiers in theirs. But as it is impossible to demarcate the boundary while the two forces confront each other, I believe it is most practical to remove that condition as a matter of expedience.

Accordingly, I propose the two forces should cease hostilities by withdrawing about one kilometer from the disputed line so that they will be beyond the range of rifle fire and then begin boundary demarcation.

It is our earnest desire to settle this unfortunate affair peaceably. As to the details regarding cessation of military operations, they had better be arranged between representatives of the two forces on the spot."

Mr. Litvinoff: It is acceptable to us that the Japenese should withdraw from the line they now occupy claiming it lies within Manchukuo and that the area thus evacuated will not be entered by either side. But I cannot assent to withdrawal of Soviet troops from Soviet territory at the demand of a foreign power.

"Will you not agree to an issuance of orders to cease operations on both sides as from noon (Maritime Province time) Aug. 11? It will be necessary to agree also on the question of appointing a Border Demarcation Commission."

Mr. Shigemitsu: . . . As far as the truce agreement is concerned it should be concluded between representatives of the two forces on the spot.

Mr. Litvinoff: . . . The agreement can well be reached between the two of us. It is unnecessary to call representatives on the spot.

Mr. Shigemitsu: . . . As a matter of practicality, I believe it is necessary for military representatives on the spot to arrange the matter in order to avoid misunderstandings or any unexpected developments.

Mr. Litvinoff: . . . I have no objection. As for the Border Commission, it will be necessary to include in it a neutral member to render its work effective. I propose the appointment of two Soviet and two Japanese-Manchukuoan commissioners, plus one neutral arbiter acceptable to both sides.

Mr. Shigemitsu: That is entirely a new question. Discussion of such a matter now not only will complicate the whole problem, but will delay negotiations on the truce. I wish you would withdraw your proposal on this subject.

Mr. Litvinoff: As for the Border Demarcation Commission I think it necessary to use as a basis for its work the treaty signed by representatives of China and Czarist Russia, and maps attached thereto."

Mr. Shigemitsu: "Does the boundary you referred to mean that one in the Changkefeng area? While I have no objection of course to deliberation on the treaty and maps, I believe it necessary to examine other materials in the possession of Japan and Manchukuo."

Mr. Litvinoff: "The boundary to be demarcated concerns as you say the disputed area. Since boundaries are determined by treaties between the parties concerned, I find it difficult to understand what other materials could be taken into consideration."

Mr. Shigemitsu: "I have no objection to your point that treaties are the most reliable material for reference, but besides these I believe materials bearing on the actual question, such as boundary marks and stones, should be assembled and examined by the commission. It is not our intention to minimize the value of the treaty: our stand is that although the treaty is the principle reference material, other materials should by no means be rejected."

Mr. Litvinoff: "All matters not in contravention with the international treaty may be taken into consideration, but wherever they conflict with the treaty the latter should have the decisive authority. Now as regards the truce, I wish to have it settled definitely as soon as possible since the truce is to be declared at noon today."

Both Capitals 'Cautious'

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP)—An atmosphere of cautious optimism pervaded Moscow as a truce halted Soviet-Japanese warfare on the frontier between Far Eastern Siberia and Japanese-supported Manchukuo.

Among foreign diplomats and military observers it was hoped that the border warfare had ended, but some hesitated to celebrate peace until several days have passed without further outbreaks along the frontier where Soviet-Japanese friction is long-standing.

Some suggested that much depends on the way the commanders of the Japanese Kwantung and Korean armies react to the truce effected by their diplomats.

Optimists stressed the belief the Soviet Union and Japan had been on the very brink of a great war. Therefore, if the two Governments at the eleventh hour agreed to cease hostilities, it could be expected reasonably that every effort would be bent to prevent any new incidents.

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Tokyo Press was reserved upon the question of whether the Siberian frontier truce would end Japanese-Soviet Russian troubles.

"It remains to be seen whether Moscow's intructions will be observed strictly by the Far Eastern Army authorities," said the newspaper Ashai editorially.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that appointment of the Border Commission would be announced shortly and that the disputed Changkufeng area would be the first to be dealt with, after which the Commission might survey the entire boundary.

'Incident' at Sakhalin

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—A new border incident involving Japan and Soviet Russia was reported today from Sakhalin Island where Japan and the Soviet Union divide control.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, in dispatches from Shikika, on Sakhalin, declared Russo-Japanese friction had flared again over the alleged shooting of a member of a Japanese "inspection party" by a Soviet secret police agent.

Japanese police rushed to the scene. The inspection group, led by a member of Parliament, included numerous prominent Japanese.

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Tourists in Singapore See Little of Armaments

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-fourth in a Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—There is a good deal more to Singapore than the things of which one reads in news dispatches concerned with rearmament and the grave political problems of the Pacific.

Singapore is where Great Britain has spent millions of pounds in the development of dockyard and fortifications, gun emplacements, and all kinds of air, coast, and naval defense. For this is the open door to the British Dominions of Australia and New Zealand to the south and the Crown Colony Hong Kong to the north.

But these are things which, for the most part, the tourist never sees. Passengers leaving Calcutta by air are subjected to considerable questioning and only those who can satisfy an inquisitive officialdom that their interests in Singapore are strictly nonmilitary, fly on.

Confer With Police

We had a confab about it before the airplane set out. The British police officer admitted that unless he had been satisfied about my lack of Communistic tendencies he should at least have had me watched in Singapore. My rescuer turned out to be that most interesting character, Gen. Morris A. Cohen, British-born soldier of fortune and adviser to the Chinese Government.

Well, now I have been to Singapore. I have seen the Supreme Court building which has been two years under construction and will require at least another 18 months under the pay-as-you-go system. I have seen marsh which is being gradually filled in to make more and finer residences, still on the safe municipal policy of having the money in the cash register before you try to spend it. I have seen the Beach Drive lined with "flame of the forest" trees under which ricksha coolies sleep while they wait for passengers. I have seen the harbor to which cruise ships come from all the world and from which smaller boats start out for Borneo, China, Indo-China and Siam.

I have heard how the fluctuations of the American stock market have affected the rubber and tin prices of Malaya and of the recent discussions about appointing a Malay Trade Commissioner to the United States to investigate American credit and consumer requirements. I have smelled Lavender street, which is not redolent of lavender at all but of the peanut and cocoanut oil used in scores of small Chinese restaurants.

Orchids in Pastures

I have seen orchids growing by the pasture, and smelled durian fruit on its way to market, looked at tapioca plants, and visited the famous Botanical Gardens where monkeys come down to the automobile to be fed. And I have heard endless stories about the good nature and lack of ambition of the Malays, who like to do a little outdoor work which allows time for a chat with friends and have been willing to let the Arabs and Jews acquire their land and the Chinese to take over the trade. They are not too literary as a race so that the post office there is a supervised letter-writing service by means of which 10 cents gets a letter written in any language, and for a little extra tip it is possible to acquire an application for employment in which all sorts of $2 words are used.

I ended my day at Gap House which overlooks Singapore from the highest bukit, or hill, and from which the dark masses of the islands of the Dutch East Indies are plainly to be seen.

At present the airplane is winging its way over those very islands and I am off for a new continent, adding Australia to the views of Europe, Africa, and Asia which I have already had on this world tour.

Britain Guards Its Eastern Possessions

Topical

But Singapore Appears Peaceful as Visitors Drop in From the Sky

The tourist sees little of elaborate preparations for defense in approaching the business district of the city.

California Names Desert Park For Noted Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Desert trails across which Capt. Juan B. de Anza and his pioneer band marched in their historic journey from Mexico to San Francisco in 1775 are included in the newly-created Anza State Desert Park.

This vast recreational area, comprising nearly 1,000,000 acres, is located along the eastern fringe of San Diego County, and extends into Imperial County to the shore of Salton Sea, 250 feet below sea level. The park was named in honor of Captain de Anza.

Included in the new State park are such scenic spots as Carriso Gorge, the Vallecitos stage station (now restored) Canebreak Canyon, the weird and monumental Earthquake Valley and Palm Canyon.

Reached by Highways

The park is traversed by a highway which follows generally the route Kit Carson, the famed Mormon battalion and the Butterfield stage line of gold-rush days. The park also can be reached via Highway 74 which runs northeast of San Diego through Julian, Calif., famed gold-mining center, and winds down the Banner grade into the desert area. In the southeast corner of the park is the picturesque Shell Canyon, Coral Mountain and the Petrified Forest.

Anza Desert Park is the largest unit in the California State park system. It extends from the Riverside County line on the north to near the Mexican border on the south. The eastern boundary is the Cuyamaca State Park in the mountainous region east of here.

Flower Protection

The State assumed control of the desert area chiefly to protect the palms, ocotillo, yucca, cacti, ironwood, and other flowers and plants from exploitation, it was explained by officials. Preservation of features of archeological or geological interest was sought. Indian ollas frequently have been discovered within the park's boundaries and carried away. Hereafter these relics will be kept intact. The recent discovery of a group of coral reefs and fossil coral beds in the Carrizo Creek and the Coyote Mountain region has given natural science material for study.

New Zealand Stresses Need Of Preparing Future Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The country is drifting toward a state in which the population is stationary and will in time tend to diminish, says a report of the New Zealand Five Million Club.

The report finds that there is fear lest immigration increase competition, lower the standard of living, affect employment, and introduce undesirable elements, but that there exists a large and increasing body of opinion that believes something should be done to increase the population at a faster rate than is possible with the present declining birth-rate, and that the public would support Government action in this direction.

The report suggests the admission of immigrants to fill positions that do not attract local labor and do not compete with those already employed. It referes to the shortage of domestic labor, farm labor, and skilled workers in certain trades. Threes thousand girls and young women could be given immediate employment in New Zealand households, and the Committee is in touch with organizations in England and Europe that are in a position to send out women of a suitable type. The shortage of farm labor falls heavily on the women of the farm, and is a factor in the movement to the towns.

The Committee report urges recruiting immigrants from retired professional, service, and civil service men in England, who look for a country of retirement in which their children would develop under healthy conditions in a congenial environment. It is recommended that a Farm School on the lines of the Fairbridge School be established in New Zealand, and that every encouragement be given to institutions like the Barnado Homes and the Church Army to bring young people to the Dominion.

In regard to migrants of non-British stock, the report found no objection to foreign migrants, provided they were of assimilable stock. Preference was generally given to people from Northern European countries, as against Mediterraneans and others who were, it was claimed, inclined to retain their racial or political identity in the country of settlement.

Bureaucracy Foe To Free Schools, Women Are Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 12—Public education needs to write a declaration of independence from Federal, political, and religious control, George Aubrey Hastings, instructor in the Department of Journalism at New York University and member of the White House secretariat during the Hoover Administration, told the Malone branch of the Association of University Women here today.

"The independence and integrity of education as a traditional local function is threatened by encroachment from Washington," Mr. Hastings declared. "Federal fiscal aid on an emergency basis tends to become permanent, and independence is sacrificed in proportion to its extension. It is an easy step from funds for vocational and youth aid to direct subsidy for the whole educational budget, with eventual control of teaching staff, administration, and curriculum."

Federal Bureaucracy

Holding that Federal support of public schools would substitute a Washington bureaucracy for local boards of education, Mr. Hastings stressed that under such conditions the efficiency of education would decrease in proportion to the degree of remote control, and that opportunities for partisan, political dominance of the schools would increase correspondingly.

"Looking beyond the school situation," he continued, "we see a gigantic experiment in the education of the people in processes outside the schools, in the philosophy of national government and of its relationship to the individual as well as to the various states and local communities.

"It used to be true that whatever you put into the state, you first had to put into the school, but under the current philosophy of paternalism the reverse is exemplified. Now, what you first put into the school or individual, you must first put into government.

Denial of Democracy

"Such an arrogant assumption of government control of the individual and his activities is alien to America and is a denial of democracy and liberty. It means weakening, not strengthening, individual character and personality. Essentially, it is a strait jacket for the human spirit."

Mr. Hastings warned also against religious instruction in the public schools on a denominational basis, emphasizing that while more religious instruction was needed in America, the public school was not the place in which it should be provided. Homes and churches should provide religious training, he held.

James Roosevelt Explains $172,978 Income in 5 Years

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—James Roosevelt, in a magazine article entitled "I'm Glad You Asked Me," yesterday made public his income tax returns for the last five years, showing an annual income ranging between $21,714 and $49,167. A total income of $172,978.03 was shown in the five returns.

The President's son invited an investigation of his affairs by "some hard-hitting Anti-New Deal Senator."

Mr. Roosevelt, describing his start in the insurance business, said:

"I got into places I never would have if I wasn't the son of the President. But son or no son, I got tossed out of a lot, too . . . Prospects don't wilt just because you're the son of the President."

In support of this statement, he listed a number of large industrial and utility accounts which he tried to sell without success, because other insurance agents were able to underbid him. These included the North American Corporation, Paramount Pictures, Stone & Webster, and the Ford Motor Company.

"My trouble," he was quoted as saying, "seems to be a mixture of being the son of the President and not failing in business."

The Roosevelt scion, who said that what he hated most was having his father "smeared through me," authorized the Treasury Department to turn over to Walter Davenport, associate editor of Collier's, certified copies of his tax statements which indicated that his annual income never had reached $50,000.

In a recent Saturday Evening Post article, Alva Johnston said Mr. Roosevelt's earnings from the insurance business were estimated at somewhere between $250,000 and $2,000,000 a year.

Figures for Five Years

The returns reproduced by Mr. Davenport showed Mr. Roosevelt's income for the five years in question was as follows: 1933, $21,714.31; 1934, $49,167.37; 1935, $33,593.37; 1936, $44,668.60; 1937, $23,834.38; $172,978.03 total.

When he became his father's secretary last year at an annual salary of $10,000, the article said, he resigned from the Boston insurance firm of Roosevelt & Sargent, although he continued to receive dividends on business which he had helped place.

"Since I have been my father's secretary, since I have been in Washington," the article quoted him as saying, "I have not solicited nor attempted to solicit—no, and I haven't accepted—a single dollar of insurance from anyone, any time, anywhere. Anything to the contrary is a miserable lie."

"Being the President's son, they'd have been calling me a crook no matter what business I'd entered—provided, of course, that I had been successful," he said. "If I had opened a neat little corner grocery store and was making anything above the rent, they'd have been saying that relief money would have had to be spent in my store—or else."

Any Direct Aid Denied

Perhaps it was true that his name—the prestige of his father—helped him, he said, but:

"Certainly father gave me no direct aid. I had never asked him to speak for me. And anybody who says or suggests that he would have aided me in any questionable way, had I asked him to, is, of course, a liar—a rather cowardly liar whom I'd like personally but briefly to meet."

"I suppose you've heard, too," the article went on, "that Roosevelt & Sargent are the biggest insurers of whisky in the country. Moreover, I am supposed to have helped Joe Kennedy (Joseph P. Kennedy, now Ambassador to England) organize Somerset Importers, Ltd., exclusive American agents for Haig & Haig and John Dewar whiskeys. In return for this assistance to Joe Kennedy (listen mister, when I reach the stage where I can help Joe Kennedy set up a business structure, I'll brag about it) in return for this assistance, Joe Kennedy gave me all the insurance of his cargoes.

"Whoever started that is either purposely lying or just didn't want to investigate. Neither Roosevelt & Sargent nor either of us as individuals has directly or indirectly insured so much as a bottle of whisky imported into the United States."

"I wish," he said, "some of these people would take their cases to some hard-hitting Anti-New Deal Senator and have me investigated—if they have any facts."

Mr. Roosevelt thus outlined how he came into the insurance business:

"I had finished one year of law school. Father had become a national figure. The name Roosevelt was likely to become an asset. See?

"So the Southern Corporation put money into Victor de Gerard's company in 1931 and made me vice-president. Get this: I was still a law student, but they offered me $15,000 a year to be vice-president, I wasn't being kidded. I knew perfectly well that they were paying for the name and for any value the name might have. I had no illusions that as an insurance solicitor I was worth $15,000 on my ability alone.

"Me, I was newly married, needed money, thought it was wonderful.

"Mind you, nobody suggested that I do anything shady, unethical or the like. As a matter of fact, all I did was to go to work in beautiful offices for $15,000. And, as I say, it was too good to last. It wasn't long before the Southern Corporation discovered they'd overinvested in us.

"Anyway, it was taken over by the old firm of John Paulding Meade Company of Boston, and I was taken in as a broker. Just what I could make in commissions. And that, mister, was something else. Quite a drop from $15,000."

Comments by Johnston

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Alva Johnston, who wrote the recent Saturday Evening Post article on James Roosevelt's business activities, last night issued a statement which follows in part:

"The statement of James Roosevelt is a plea in practically every respect except as to the size of his income. In that respect he is not doing badly.

"His figures indicate that his firm has obtained more than half a million dollars in commissions from great corporations which, because of their relations to the Government, are especially subject to political pressure.

"His figures show that his net income would have been more than $60,000 last year except that he split it for the purpose, as he admits, of avoiding higher income-tax brackets.

"His statement shows that his business boomed when he went into the White House as secretary to the President. His firm's gross income is reported at $108,000 in 1936. It jumped to $128,000 in 1937, his first year as secretary to the President."

Mr. Johnston also said Mr. Roosevelt's firm in 1937 sold a policy to a large publishing house which during 1937 got a stock issue through SEC."

Scots Cultivate Humility and Humor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Two qualities which are needed today—spiritual humility and humor—are being cultivated by the Scottish universities, Lord Tweedsmuir, new Chancellor of Edinburgh University, and Governor General of Canada, claimed here recently.

If these two great qualities could be preserved in the Scottish universities he believed they would save civilization. Between them they made for the old civic virtue of humanity, which was the true basis of civilized life, he said.

Two-Century Mexican Trees Spared in Rediscovered Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The laurel trees which a colonial Mexico imported from India many years ago to place in the main square of Taxco have been saved from destruction. There was long debate over whether the trees should be taken from the colonial city. One faction argued that they were likely to fall upon passers, and another sought to keep the city unchanged.

The Society of Friends of Taxco has attempted to preserve Taxco as it was when it was discovered in 1928 after lying hidden in the hills of Guerrero for more than 200 years. They succeeded in getting a law prohibiting the erection of buildings not in keeping with the style of the old Spanish patios and hidden courts which nestled along the crooked stone-cobbled streets of the town. Filling stations must be built on the outlying districts of the town, and even these must conform in style to the other buildings so as to lose, as much as possible, their prosaic business appearance.

But during recent months the Society of Friends of Taxco has had a problem on its hands. The laurel trees which surround the main plaza were declared a menace to the citizens and the thousands of tourists who flock there every year. The society denied this and decided to carry the case before the Federal Game, Fish, and Forestry Department.

The Society found their case was given a favorable hearings by Miguel Angel Quevedo, head of the Department, who told them that he would help preserve the trees. Two experts American tree surgeons, Walter J. White and James Thomas Oates, came to study the situation with Daniel F. Garcia, head of the National Parks Bureau of Mexico.

These three men succeeded in finding a solution. The trees were reinforced where they had split. Also, the tree surgeons examined the charges of the merchants that the immense roots of the trees were threatening to split the foundations of the buildings surrounding the square. These dangers the Commission declared unfounded.

It was decided that the trees should be preserved as they stand with a possible exception here and there where removal would aid by relieving the crowded condition of the other trees. The Society considers it has won a victory which may aid other such societies to obtain Government aid in the preservation of Mexican colonial beauty.

Primaries Vindicate CIO, Lewis Declares

WASHINGTON (AP) — John L. Lewis said Aug. 10 the defeat of Gov. Martin L. Davey in Ohio and the renomination of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, were "a complete vindication of the progressive policies of the CIO and Labor's Nonpartisan League."

Mr. Lewis said these organizations, both of which he heads, had led the progressive forces in Ohio which he credited with the nomination of Charles Sawyer to be the Democratic gubernatorial candidate and the renomination of Senator Robert J. Bulkley.

"Governor Davey presented a clearcut issue," Mr. Lewis said in a formal statement. "He campaigned as the puppet of the most reactionary corporate interests in Ohio. His . . . flagrant disregard of labor's rights during the Little Steel strike of last summer have received an appropriate response from the electorate."

'Good Neighbor' Policy at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A postman learns lots about folks. S. H. Hoisington for nearly 20 years has been handing out letters in the McKinley Park district. And one thing he has noticed particularly is how few people know their neighbors. He has seen youngsters sitting disconsolately on their doorsteps for want of friends. And adults, he has noticed, find it ever harder than children to make new acquaintances.

And out of Mr. Hoisington's experience and his desire to get folks together has developed what is called the "Know-Thy-Neighbor" party idea. The first party in the park drew some 300 people from their neighborhood. They just came and got acquainted and played games and drank lemonade. Very informal. Other parties are planned and it is hoped that the plan will spread to other sections.

Mr. Hoisington says that people who never get to know the folks next door may not be actually lonely but he thinks they may be losing something.

"As a matter of fact," he said, hunching his mailbag a little higher on his back, "the people in the next block, or even on the next street might very well prove to be valuable friends, if they had the opportunity of becoming acquainted."

British Shippers Reject Franco Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—The British Government's agreement with Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco on the method of conducting inquiries into allegations of deliberate bombing of British ships has been summarily rejected by British shipowners who are trading with Spain.

The shipowners' meeting here yesterday based its refusal on the fact that inquiries would be held in secret on Insurgent territory, that British shipowners would not be present, that evidence from residents in Loyalist Spain where the alleged offense took place would be "inadvisable," and that General Franco had not promised to pay compensation.

Thus in the shipowners' opinion the Foreign Office's agreement with Burgos is not in complete compliance with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on July 29 when he said, first, that the inquiry would be carried out by two naval officers, one representing Britain and the other Burgos, and "if they agreed that the attack was deliberate, the Burgos authorities would make necessary arrangements to pay immediate compensation to those concerned"; second, that in the event of disagreement the decision as to compensation should rest with a third party of neither British nor Spanish nationality.

The shipowners trading with Spain decided in conjunction with the Chamber of Shipping to send a deputation to Premier Chamberlain expressing "anxiety and dissatisfaction" at the position of British ships trading with Spain. There are now eight cases of alleged deliberate attacks pending for investigation. The latest occurred yesterday when the SS Stanlake reported being hit by machine-gun bullets when three Francoist planes raided Valencia from Majorca. There were no casualties.

The Foreign Office declares the shipowners' attitude is due to a misunderstanding. The scheme put before them for consideration, it is stated, has not been finally accepted by the British Government which holds that the inquiry plan needs the shipping companies' approval if it is to function.

Palestine Home For Jews on Tug

PRAGUE (AP)—Word reached here Aug. 11 that a haven had been found for 51 Jews marooned on a French tugboat in the Danube since April 15.

It was said Great Britain had given the refugees, reported to have been ejected from Austrian Germany by Nazi troopers before taking refuge on the tug, permission to enter Palestine.

Hungarian authorities had ordered them out of Hungarian waters and neither Czechslovak nor officials of other nations had given them permission to enter their countries.

Shore dwellers gave the refugees food.

Germany Urges Use Of Tomato as Fruit

BERLIN (AP)—To make up for a great scarcity of fruit, the Food Ministry has urged German housewives to make extensive use of tomatoes.

The tomato, the Ministry points out, contains vitamins A, C, and D as well as much sulphur and calcium. Retail dealers have been asked to display posters calling attention to these food values.

Reich Bans U. S. Magazine

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—The secret police have banned the Readers' Digest indefinitely from Germany and all foreign translations and editions of the former Austrian Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg's book Dreimal Osterreich ("My Austria") the official gazette said today. No reason for the banning of the Readers' Digest could be learned, but it was presumed jokes considered by the National Socialists as anti-German in the August issue of the magazine were the cause.

Northwest Farmers Hold Picnics In Haying Recess Before Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—When "haying is about over" and before the beginning of the harvest, is picnic time in the two farm counties of Whatcom and Skagit, in the northwestern part of this State.

Foremost is the Pioneers' Picnic held at their own Pioneer Park in Ferndale, an annual three-day festival, which has been held each summer for 43 years. Old settlers still tell of the days when "My mother never saw a white woman for months." Like the old Fourth of July picnics, oratory is a leading feature, and this year's speaker, Judge John Robinson, State Supreme Court Justice, spoke of enduring qualities, not money, but what people contribute of worth and happiness.

Another three-day festival of midsummer is the Hickory Hat Festival held in Mount Vernon, when Skagit County dairymen and farmers celebrate by either wearing broad-brimmed hickory hats or being disciplined by a powder-puff brigade of women police.

At Blaine on the Canadian border the annual summer picnic of Icelanders will be held this year. Here talented Icelanders of the entire Northwest and Canada produce a program of beautiful music and poetry. Dr. S. J. Johannesson of Winnipeg will be the featured poet and speaker at this year's celebration.

Quite different but of deep interest to the white settlers is the annual Indian powwow held at Coupeville on Whidbey Island. A feature of this summer's celebration will be the invitation of a new canoe in the races. This canoe carved from a giant cedar by Andrew Joe of the Swinomish Indians will hold 11 sturdy oarsmen. If the canoe does proudly the carved head on the prow will remain, but if it performs poorly the head will be removed.

Three-Pound Seeds in Miami Garden Form a 'U' Sprout Before Emerging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Seeds, weighing about three pounds each, are being planted in the Fairchild Tropical Garden here. They are the seeds of the enormous double coconuts from the Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean, and have been planted in boxes four feet deep in order to allow for root length.

Panes of glass were set in near the bottom of the boxes in the hope that the development of the roots might be seen. All of the space apparently is needed by the roots which have become so strong they have pushed the heavy seeds out of the soil.

Attendants in charge of the vigorous infants have been kept busy packing more soil about them. As far as is known these are the first specimens of this variety of palm ever grown in the United States. The nuts from this tree weigh as much as nine pounds each and require years to mature in their native habitat.

When the double coconut sprouts, the shell splits and a structure emerges which is neither root nor stem, but partakes of the nature of both and is known as a caul. This grows downward, sometimes as much as a yard, makes a "U" turn and grows upward. When it reaches the surface the leaf buds form. The caul, however, is extremely delicate and if it encounters any obstruction under the ground it will not emerge. Workers in the Garden here sifted the soil through their fingers into a hole 10 feet deep and about 3 feet in diameter to make sure there would be no such obstruction.

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La Follette Starts His Study Of Steel Strike Testimony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, began a study today of the voluminous testimony in the "Little Steel" strike investigation, which closed with a broadside from Tom Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel.

Mr. Girdler put into the record of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee a statement criticising the Comimttee, the CIO steel union, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Roosevelt Administration.

He gave his views yesterday at the final session of the hearings on last summer's strike, in which he had been the mainstay of the independent steel firms' resistance to CIO demands for signed bargaining contracts.

Prepares Report

Senator La Follette said he would require several weeks to complete his study of the record, and then would meet with Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, only other Committee member, to draft a report.

T. F. Patton, counsel for Republic, arranged for Committee attaches to take affidavits from a dozen witnesses, who he said could give information contradicting some of the testimony heard by the committee.

Mr. Girdler's statement was a reply to one made several weeks ago by Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). Mr. Murray charged that Republic's labor policies constituted "the filthiest industrial cesspool in America."

The Republic chief accused Mr. Murray of using "violent back-alley language" to "expose the rage he feels toward a company which has refused to be bludgeoned into an agreement with his organization against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of its workers."

Girdler's Reply

"What Mr. Murray says about Republic's relations with its employees is of no importance to me," Mr. Girdler declared.

"What really matters is that the attitude of our workmen refutes his statement. They have demonstrated beyond question, under almost inhuman conditions imposed by that very labor organization and its communistic friends, their loyalty to and satisfaction with Republic Steel Corporation and its labor policies."

"What was your reaction to the 'Little Steel' strike as a whole?" Senator La Follette asked.

"It was a tremendous waste of everything," Girdler replied.

Senator La Follette said Committee records showed 16 persons were killed and 307 injured in strike violence.

Mr. Girdler was an intent listener as other witnesses during the day testified to alleged espionage in Republic plants. Questioned about such charges, Girdler said, "I think it is stopped."

"Congratulations," Senator La Follette replied.

Girdler's Statement on Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Following are excerpts from a statement by Tom Girdler, Board Chairman of Republic Steel, which he was prevented from reading before the La Follette Senate Committee on Civil Liberties yesterday, and which Mr. Girdler handed out to the press:

"It was never clear to us why a strike was necessary," Mr. Girdler said. "We were ready to meet and deal with anyone who represented any of our employees, but in spite of this the strike was called by the CIO. Even the National Labor Relations Board has held that our refusal to sign a written contract did not constitute an unfair labor practice.

"Our refusal to sign the contract was based upon three main considerations, all of which have been amply justified by subsequent events.

"First, we were convinced that an overwhelming majority of our employees did not want us to sign. They made this plain to the management in no uncertain terms.

"Our position was justified by the fact that when the strike was called, some 23,000 out of a total of 45,000 workers in the mills remained on the job, while other thousands tried to work and were prevented by pickets, most of whom were not employees. Moreover, when mass picketing and picket violence was stopped by the authorities, thousands more returned to their jobs immediately.

"Second, we were convinced that a contract was but the first step toward a closed shop and the check-off, the ultimate goal of the CIO.

"That position has been confirmed by statements of CIO officials themselves. John L. Lewis, himself, declared for the closed shop in a press interview on April 14, 1937, a copy of which I am offering for the record. We opposed the closed shop because it denies the right of a man to work where he pleases with, or without a membership in any labor organization. Moreover, it would create a labor union monopoly, harmful in the long run both to the workers and to the public at large.

"Third, we were convinced that CIO was not under responsible leadership, and that Communistic influences were dominating its activities. There was no assurance that any agreement made by us would be kept by the other side.

"That position also has been amply justified by the overwhelming evidence of subsequent happenings. I need only cite the many strikes in plants where CIO agreements were in effect and the numerous exposures of Communistic influences in the CIO. Only recently serious upheavals have occurred in two large CIO unions on the issue of Communism. I refer to the Automobile Workers' Union in Detroit, and to Harry Bridges' CIO Industrial Union Council on the West Coast."

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Corrigan Grooms His Old Crate To 'See America First'

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Douglas Corrigan took a notebook and pencil stub today and pondered a bewildering itinerary of cities wanting to give him a reception. The 31-year-old "wrong way" flier shook his head and grinned despairingly.

"See America first, all right," he said, sitting in the sun outside his hangar at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. "But it'll take me a month of Sundays to do it."

Corrigan said he was still "pretty tired," even after a sound sleep last night. Arriving from Washington yesterday, he went without food until 9 p. m., tinkering with the $900 "old crate" which so surprisingly took him to Ireland instead of back to California. Friends finally persuaded him to knock off for the night.

Back at the hangar again early today, he was grooming the ship for a trial spin when Bureau of Air Commerce officials arrived to inspect the plane. The officials renewed his license, giving him the same "point-to-point" permit he had before. He said he planned a short hop late today, with no destination in mind—"certainly not Ireland, anyway," he chuckled.

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TVA Witnesses Say Government Was Defrauded

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Four witnesses testified before a Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority yesterday they regarded the Berry Marble Case as an attempt to "hold up" the Government.

So outspoken was one witness on his opinion that Committee Counsel Francis Biddle warned he should "be advised of the libel laws of this State and the United States. . . ."

The entire day's testimony revolved about the purchase of mineral and marble leases in the TVA Norris Dam Area by Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee and associates.

The blunt statements of the witness in brief:

Edwin C. Eckel, TVA geologist—"My idea was we were being blackmailed. . . ."

Frank Montgomery, Knoxville attorney—". . . In my own mind the whole thing was a fraud when I first heard of it."

John I. Snyder, director of the TVA Land Acquisition Department—"We all felt we were running into an attempt to hold up the Government."

Alvin Ziegler, TVA attorney, testifying earlier—"I agree there was an attempt to defraud the Government."

At Pressmen's Home, Tenn., Senator Berry declared, "I'm giving no recognition to those statements."

The Senator has denied repeatedly there was any intent to defraud the Government in the lease purchases and cited as proof they were bought before the TVA was created in 1913.

The Authority succeeded last winter in having the Berry holdings condemned as "commercially worthless" after Senator Berry's counsel valued the marble for "at least $5,000,000."

Mr. Eckel, blunt, outspoken former army major, declared "there had never been the slightest effort to operate the mineral deposits before we heard of them in September, 1934.

"The whole thing had the earmarks of a holdup," he said. Mr. Eckel said some Berry marble was used in a rest-room in Norris Dam, but when he learned specifications called for use of some of it in the dam powerhouse, he protested and the contract was canceled.

In a memorandum dated Nov. 30, 1934, Mr. Eckel had questioned the Berry leases and suggested the matter be called to the attention of President Roosevelt.

"My idea," he said, "was we were being blackmailed and I thought we ought to turn the table and blackmail him (Berry)."

"Do you call that blackmail?" Mr. Biddle asked.

"It might be blackmail to set the President after a Senator," he chuckled.

In his testimony before the committee, Mr. Synder commented:

"Personally, I think your committee is wasting an awful lot of time on the Berry case. We have others that are just about as important. This one is just unusual."

Court Bans Force In Collecting Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Force and intimidation cannot be used in collection of a debt in Georgia, the State Supreme Court ruled in a decision upholding the Georgia Court of Appeals.

The case was one in which William T. Moyers, Atlanta attorney, was charged with forcing Thomas K. Glynn, Atlanta banker and one of the leading capitalists of the State, to open a bank vault and turn over to him $30,000.

Mr. Moyers claimed the banker and his friends owed him the money for service rendered during the political campaign of 1936 for work in connection with the Liberty League. Mr. Moyers was convicted of robbery in the case and sentenced by the Fulton County Superior Court to serve five to ten years in prison. The case was appealed.

The decision of the Georgia Supreme Court was in reply to a question by the Georgia Court of Appeals and does not end the case in the courts.

"The violent taking of money or property from the person of another by force or intimidation for the purpose of applying same to the payment of a debt, to which money or property the taker has no bona fide claim of title, or right of possession, constitutes the offense of robbery.

"Under an indictment for robbery, where the creditor compels the debtor by force or intimidation to pay him, it is not a good defense that it was done for the purpose of collecting the debt, although the debt may be correct and due."

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Sure 'Nuff Senator

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Hattie W. Caraway

Democratic Senator from Arkansas renominated to succeed herself—tantamount to election.

Mrs. Caraway Is Thrilled By Winning Her Own Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The voters of Arkansas have determined that a woman shall be a fixture in that exclusive men's club—the United States Senate.

Though three other women have served in the Senate for brief periods, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway is the only one who has won her seat by election. Her hard-won victory this week in the Arkansas primary, where nomination is tantamount to election, indicates that she will enter upon a second full six-year term next January.

Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves of Alabama and Mrs. Rose Long of Louisiana were company for Mrs. Caraway when they were appointed to fill out unexpired terms, but neither sought re-election. First woman appointed to the Senate was Mrs. Rebecca Felton Latimer, who sat only one day in 1922.

Her loyalty to the New Deal—especially relief "measures" and the careful attention she has given letters from her constituents—were the two main talking points in Mrs. Caraway's campaign. Her opponents' chief allegation was that she is a "nonentity" in the Senate.

Mrs. Caraway told friends here before she went back to Arkansas that her election this time would be the greatest thrill of her lifetime. She conceded her victory in 1932 over six male opponents to the help given her by Huey Long, the Louisiana "Kingfish," but now she has experienced satisfaction of winning a campaign chiefly on her record in the Senate.

Mrs. Caraway showed herself to be no novice when it came to campaigning. Her instinct for it was developed when she used to accompany her Senator-husband, Thaddeus W. Caraway, around the State a decade or more ago.

Mrs. Caraway is no maker of glib remarks on the floor, but her office record of replying to practically every letter received from a constituent beats that of her most experienced male colleagues. Her comments on issues and personages are tart but she only makes them in private.

Her chief legislative interests have been flood control and old-age pensions, two subjects of importance to Arkansas. Unobstrusively dressed in dark colors, she is faithful in attendance both at Senate sessions and at hearings before the Commerce and Agriculture Committees to which she belongs.

Quick Justice for N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Prompt and speedy prosecution of any transgressor of the law at the New York World's Fair, 1939, was promised today by District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan, of Queens County, in applying for space in which to establish a branch of his office immediately on the exposition site at Flushing Meadows here.

While Mr. Sullivan is not proposing to imitate Sherlock Holmes for the edification of visitors to the fair, his efforts are considered highly important in protecting them against pickpockets and confidence men.

For that reason, the safety of persons attending the fair would be greatly facilitated by the installation of a special staff from the district attorney's headquarters, ready to land on any criminal problem arising within the grounds, Mr. Sullivan told Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, in his letter of application.

Should Mr. Whalen co-operate in providing satisfactory quarters, Mr. Sullivan will install a skeleton force with a rogue's gallery and a file of fingerprints belonging to criminals who may frequent the grounds.

One of the chief advantages of such an arrangement, according to Mr. Sullivan, would be to increase the speed of prosecution, thereby reducing the time which witnesses, many of whom might be visiting from a distance, need be detained in New York.

Approval of the first of 12 statues of heroic size for the decoration of the Federal Building at the fair was announced by Theodore T. Hayes, Executive Commissioner for the United States New York World's Fair Commission. The statues are to symbolize the activities of the Federal Government.

Thirteen feet high, the first sculpture is called "Internal Protection," and was modeled by Harry Poole Camden, with the assistance of Edward C. Rust. It portrays a male figure with sword in hand apparently victorious over crime, represented by a serpent.

Army Fliers Save Buffalo Bill Flier

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Two Colorado National Guard aviators on scouting patrol during army war games discovered a cloudburst flood washing away a railroad track and prevented a possible train wreck, railroad officials disclosed Aug. 11.

Lieut. Robert L. Ainsworth and Lieut. Harley A. Teall saw the flood on Crow Creek along the Colorado and Southern Railroad tracks. They abandoned their patrol, landed at Cheyenne, and notified the railroad a few minutes before the crack Buffalo Bill Flier, from Denver to Yellowstone Park, was to leave the station. The train was rerouted.

Retired Missionary Returning to Congo

PERRY, N. Y. (AP)—Because she couldn't "stand being idle," 66-year-old Gertrude Welles left on Aug. 11 to resume missionary work in the Belgian Congo.

Decorated by King Albert of Belgium for her work, Miss Welles retired two years ago after 30 years as a missionary.

"It will be just like going back home," she said upon her departure.

WPA Boy Case Causes Inquiry

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 12 (AP)—Two timekeepers were under suspension today as Works Progress Administration officials investigated the hiring—and firing—of a seven-year-old schoolboy as a laborer.

Lyell L. Buttermore, WPA Director in Fayette, Washington, and Greene Counties, said that the boy, Richard Malone, had been assigned to a job through "clerical error," but State WPA Headquarters at Harrisburg declared the two were suspended after a preliminary investigation "turned up information that pointed toward collusion."

The office of State Administrator J. Banks Hudson announced that Max Whoolery, one of those suspended, was "reputedly related" to Richard's mother, Mrs. Albert E. Malone. The other suspended timekeeper was Gilbert Colley.

Mr. Buttermore ordered revoked a pay check for $6.54 sent to Richard who, members of his family said, received a letter from the WPA inquiring why he had failed to report for work.

Later, they added, a certificate of termination of employment, signed by Mr. Buttermore, was received in the mail.

The family also contended they had been removed from relief rolls because of the youngster's "support."

California GOP Off But Democrats Gain

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Democratic registration in California is 7½ per cent higher for the Aug. 30 primary than it was for the 1936 general election while the Republican figure is slightly lower, a compilation showed Aug. 11.

The Democratic registration reached the record total of 2,022,726, a gain of 140,712. A loss of 105 dropped the Republican figure to 1,244,402.

Republican leaders attributed the Democratic gain mainly to the interest in the Democratic senatorial primary in which Senator William G. McAdoo seeks renomination.

Rochester Snags Labor Party In Coalition Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—American Labor Party coalition seekers have struck a rough road in Dorchester, with both Democrats and the Republicans turning thumbs down on any alliance. The latter, in Monroe County, have refused all all along to negotiate with the Laborites, much of the intra-Party resentment to the partial New York City fusion just effected coming from the upstate area.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have been tinkering with the idea of an alliance such as was made there in the 1937 local election, which found the Rochester Democracy badly split. The work of breaching this factionalism, however, appears to be as much of an undertaking as the Democratic forces were equal to this year, according to the announcement of their Executive Committee yesterday. This body, after long deliberation, declared that reconciliation was the order of the day and that the campaign policy was to be an all-Democratic front.

The anti-alliance notice-serving took immediate effect in the rejection of Samuel Ciaccio, Labor Party choice for the Assembly and for whom Democratic jointure had been sought, in favor of Stephen S. Joy, who won a seat in the lower chamber two years ago. The selection was part of some unusually strong designations for legislative places as the Party mobilizes against the Republican drive to recoup ground lost in the New Deal tidal wave.

In New York City, chief stamping ground of the American Labor Party, the coalition picture continues to appear considerably mixed. Republican dissensions over the alliance has its center in the upper districts of Manhattan's East Side, where Vito Marcantonio, the American Labor Party designee for Representative from the Twentieth Congressional District is now seeking both the Republican and the Democratic designations. His opponent in the latter primary will be the Tammany incumbent, James A. Lanzetta.

Mr. Marcantonio has stirred up resentment against his aspirations not only among Republicans, but in his own Labor Party on the grounds of ultra-radicalism. The latter designation came to him at the behest of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, whose Congressional constituency for many years was in the Twentieth District.

Opposition against him among the Laborites now has crystallized in the entry of Representative Lanzetta into the American Labor Party primary. This was denounced as treachery by Mr. Marcantonio, and brought his decision to enter the Democratic contest.

Meanwhile the American Labor Party slate, virtually completed with this week, was undergoing such considerable revision as a result of disaffections that the filing of designating petitions for which the dead line is Aug. 15 will be postponed until the leaders can be more confident that the list will stand.

60,000,000 Italians Goal Set by Duce For Empire in 1950

ROME (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini wants 60,000,000 Italians by 1950.

If he gets them, it will be the rural South not the industrial North he will have to thank. Statistics show the South responds better than the North to his campaign for more population.

Calabria, Italy's toe, and Puglie, its heel, have birth rates approximately double those of northern Piedmont and Lombardy.

In the net population gain the South makes even a larger showing for the high pre-Fascist mortality rate there has been reduced.

Premier Mussolini thinks the future of the Italian people is bound up with greater numbers. A teeming Italian population is his main argument for Italy's right to expand, and the more it teems, he believes, the better the chances for successful expansion and revival of the glory and power of old Rome.

Urging bigger families, Il Duce's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, asked: "Twenty years from now, will we have soldiers, sailors, and aviators to defend the Empire? Not if they are not born."

Italy's birthrate, though considerably higher than that of the United States, Britain, France, Germany or the Scandinavian countries, nevertheless is exceeded by several European states, including Spain, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Russia.

Law Officers Defended Before Police Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, S. C.—A series of addresses by law enforcement experts highlighted the ninth annual State Police Chiefs' convention here.

A former member of the State Penitentiary Board, R. E. McCaslan of Greenwood, told the gathering that law enforcement officers could not well be ridiculed despite the "few who do not measure up to the standards set for good officers." He further said that "if the courts of this State and Governors would support officers as they should, we wouldn't have as much crime as we do."

Establishment of police training schools was advocated by Mayor G. Cullen Sullivan of Anderson. The schools, he said, would serve the twofold purpose of training the police personnel and educating the public in the importance of crime prevention. "What we need is a State patrol connected with county enforcement agencies, and when we stop playing politics we will have it," Mayor Sullivan concluded.

Royalty to Visit Kenya

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left today in the private airplane of the Duke's brother, King George VI, for Marseille, France, on their way for a rest in Kenya Colony, East Africa.

Grass in Dust Bowl Brings Renewed Hope to Farmers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Grass is growing in much of the "dust bowl" region of the Western plains, but Agriculture Department officials are not ready to accept this as a sign that "better days" are ahead for the area.

A year ago the bowl was scorched and hot winds whirled tons of rich soil skyward to torment much of the Midwest with blinding dust storms.

The "black blizzards" left desolation and despair in an area embracing nearly 100,008,000 acres of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana.

Then came winter snows and spring rains to replenish subsoil that had been deficient in moisture for five or six years. Grass, some native and some man-planted, began to thrive. Wheat seeded in the fall developed and grew into fair crops.

Hope Comes Again

Pastures provided feed supplies for livestock herds which had been reduced almost to the vanishing point. Smiles spread over faces of those dust bowl families who had clung stubbornly to their farms. For the first time in years, they had a little extra cash and high hopes for more next year.

During the first five months of this year the amount of precipitation in the region was much higher than a year ago and slightly above normal.

But then the rains stopped. During July and the first week of August, there were signs that a new drought might be developing. The Weather Bureau reported this week that moisture was badly needed in Kansas and some other areas in the southern plains.

"It is too dry for farmers to do plowing for fall seeding of wheat," said J. B. Kincer, crop specialist. "However, there is plenty of time yet. Farmers can plant wheat as late as November. Perhaps the needed rains will come before that time."

Nevertheless, officials of the Soil Conservation Service said conditions on the plains were improved basically. They pointed to reclamation work done during the past five years, such as the establishment of a grass cover on millions of acres which they said should never have been plowed up for cultivated crops. They also pointed to scores of water conservation projects and "shelter belts" of trees developed to combat soil blowing, and to the fact that many farmers were using practices designed to minimize erosion.

Officials wondered, however, whether farmers would continue to adhere to these practices if plentiful rains fell for a season or two.

Advice to Farmers

"A peculiar psychology seems to prevail in regions subject to drought and wind erosion—an attitude that should be given serious consideration in corrective programs," said the service in a report on dust bowl conditions.

"During periods when plentiful moisture supplies temporarily check the scourges of drought and wind erosion, many farmers seem to forget past disasters quickly and revert to systems of farming poorly adapted to wind erosion control. As a result, when the adverse conditions again return, wind erosion damage is usually more intense than ever before."

Conservation officials are advising farmers of semi-arid regions to "gamble" less on wheat and to "play safe" with livestock grazing and a limited amount of cultivated feed crops.

Canada Cheerful Over Wheat; Price Pegged at 80 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 12—Not only does Western Canada seem assured of a crop of more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat but the Federal Government has consolidated the gains which that yield represents by pegging the price at 80 cents.

These two related facts have a tremendous bearing on the business attitude of Canadians as they face the year which naturally begins with the harvest.

The West's first good crop, generally speaking, in seven years will probably do more to knit the ties of confederation than the countless speeches which have been made on the topic of national unity during the past months. While Eastern Canada knows that it has met the depression and to a large measure overcome it without the economic assistance of the once-prosperous West, it also realizes that the reopening of a vast consumer market will be a great boon to the industries of the older part of the Dominion.

West Ready to Buy

Eastern houses are once more sending their travelers into the dried-out areas which for years have been avoided by those with goods to sell. They knew it was useless to unpack their trunks of samples or to go through the formality of taking out their order books. This year it is different. The West is ready once more to buy.

Reports such as the recent despatch from Lethbridge, Alberta, indicate the widespread improvement. In the Alberta center $1,000,000 in business has been secured by machine companies. Equipment is obsolete and the prairie farmers, never noted for their reluctance to put their wheat dollars into circulation, are eager to buy.

The West's crop this year is not phenomenal; it does not mean that the West is entering boom days such as it knew in its heady youth. But it does mean that districts like Shaunavan and Maple Creek, for years in the desiccated heart of the drought area, are favored with fair crops. It means that the farmers will have some money to spend after the harvesting and threshing debts are paid. The former relationship of merchant and customer between the East and the West seems due to be restored. With it will come good will and the unity which is considered so vital to the welfare of the Nation.

60-Cent Net Return

The establishment of an 80-cent minimum by the Wheat Board has done much to rid the farmers of the concern that in spite of their crop the return would be small under conditions such as existed in 1932. In that year the price sagged to 38½ cents. The Board has promised to take delivery of all 1938 grain offered, if the market price drops below that point.

With a 300,000,000-bushel crop, about 250,000,000 bushels will be sold. The average deduction for handling and freight will be about 20 cents so the farmer is assured of a return of approximately 60 cents on every bushel of wheat sold. This will mean an aggregate return of $150,000,000 to a country which needs it. Last year the return was about $125,000,000 on about 125,000,000 bushels sold.

The increase of $25,000,000, while not large when considered in relation to an area as vast as the prairie wheat belt, is important because it will be shared by farmers who for years have been barely subsisting.

Not alone does Eastern Canada look with satisfaction across the Nation to the miles of ripening wheat but on the West Coast British Columbia lumbermen are anticipating the reopening of markets for their product. It has been estimated that $20,000,000 is required to restore prairie farm homes and equipment to their condition of 10 years ago. Since lumber is almost exclusively used for building on western farms, it seems reasonable to suppose that a considerable portion of the return from the wheat crop of 1938 will go to stimulate business in the British Columbia lumber mills.

Tenne-Sea-Trail Work Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINVILLE, N. C.—The Tenne-Sea-Trail Association was organized at a meeting here as plans for a projected scenic highway extending from Memphis on the Mississippi River to Wilmington on the Atlantic seaboard were discussed.

Lindsay Russell of Wilmington was elected president of the group, Nelson MacRae of Wilmington, Executive Vice-President, and J. C. Coad of Johnson City, Tenn., Secretary-Treasurer. Directors were chosen from principal cities along the proposed route. Larry Vaughn was named Director in charge of organization.

Association members said the purpose of the Tenne-Sea-Trail would be to attract East-West traffic with a well-marked and publicized thoroughfare extending from Memphis to Nashville, Knoxville, and Johnson City in Tennessee and continuing through Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Raleigh to Wilmington in this State. It was indicated that both State and Federal funds would be sought for the project.

Paramount Drops Raft For Failing to Appear

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Paramount Studio suspended George Raft from its contract list Aug. 11, charging he refused to report for work in the picture "St. Louis Blues."

Paramount said production on the picture would begin as soon as another actor was selected for Mr. Raft's role. The leading feminine role will be played by Dorothy Lamour. Mr. Raft and Paramount have had frequent quarrels. He was suspended once because of his stand against a role assigned him in "Souls at Sea."

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Dealer Enters Contest In Drive to Purge O'Connor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—With its political affairs already bulging with critical portent in politics, New York State has in the making its own version of the Roosevelt drive to encourage the election of pro-New Dealers to Congress.

The issue has been made in the Sixteenth Congressional District, where Representative John J. O'Connor has run up the flag of insurrection with a bid for nomination in both the Republican and Democratic primaries. Mr. O'Connor is a veteran in the House, his incumbency reaching back to the Sixty-eighth Congress in a seniority which has brought him the high ranking of Chairman of the Rules Committee. He has broken completely with Roosevelt policy since 1936, winning for himself the acclaim of the Republicans.

Mr. O'Connor has not hesitated to advertise his insurgency, choosing a Republican club to initiate his drive for renomination, and that the challenge would not be ignored by the New Deal forces had become evident today in the listing of James H. Fay, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, as Mr. O'Connor's opponent in the Democratic primary.

Support for O'Connor

There appears little doubt that Mr. O'Connor is going to find considerable support in the Republican camp on the grounds of his successful leadership of the fight against the President's reorganization bill and his prominence in Congress. Until the Fay entry, it had seemed that he would fare as usual in the Democratic contest, because his only opponent was Byrnes MacDonald, First Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare, who entered the race with the approval of Mayor La Guardia and the indorsement of the American Labor Party.

Within 48 hours after President Roosevelt had come ashore from his vacation cruise, however, all this changed. Mr. MacDonald withdrew and Mr. Fay stepped forward, and no political observer recalling that Mr. Fay came within 100 votes of defeating Mr. O'Connor for renomination four years ago was inclined to underestimate that the incumbent Representative has a fight on his hands.

Mr. Fay is president of the Tammany Club, while Mr. O'Connor is a member of the Tammany Club in the center of this district, and, although Mr. O'Connor has the Tammany designation for renomination, Mr. Fay's enlistment in the fight is certain to split this allegiance.

New Deal Accused

Mr. O'Connor meanwhile was furthering his side of the argument as a speaker before the New York Rotary Club, where 250 businessmen interrupted with frequent applause his criticisms of Federal tendencies which he charged with breaking down the morale of the people, interfering with private business and preventing an increase in private employment.

The Administration had raised the way of national progress, Mr. O'Connor declared, the barriers of "high, punitive, confiscatory taxes, interference with private business, and uncertainty as to what will happen next in the way of new laws or their administration or new schemes."

"Any person who believes in thrift in government affairs as well as in personal affairs may find himself branded as a Bourban," he continued. "Any businessman who believes in private enterprise and the capitalistic and profit system may find his name among those 'sixty families' and forever bear the stigma of the 'reactionary.'"

Farley Declares Republicans Have Their Eye on '40

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, contends the Party should leave the 1940 presidential field open until President Roosevelt signifies whether he will seek a third term.

Mr. Farley, guest at a testimonial dinner given by Michigan Democrats, told newsmen Aug. 11 that "anybody who indicates his candidacy for the presidency before Roosevelt makes up his mind whether to run ought to have his head examined."

He told the diners that the Republicans "know" that even if the Democrats conducted no campaign, "the Senate and the House of Representatives would remain Democratic." He said the Republicans had their eyes on 1940.

"Their only purpose this year," he continued, "is to try to break down the popularity of the President, with the forlorn hope that two years hence they may be able to convince the people that they should put their trust in Mr. Hoover, or Mr. Landon, or Mr. Vandenberg, or some other equally unimpressive figurehead."

Pennsylvania Called Nation's Main Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12—Pennsylvania was termed the "real No. 1 economic problem of the Nation," by Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the Emergency Council of State Associations and President of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Mr. Fuller declared that the "South has been steadily gaining in industries while this State, once the workshop of the world, has been losing industrial ground since the advent of excessive taxation on business."

George's New Deal Votes

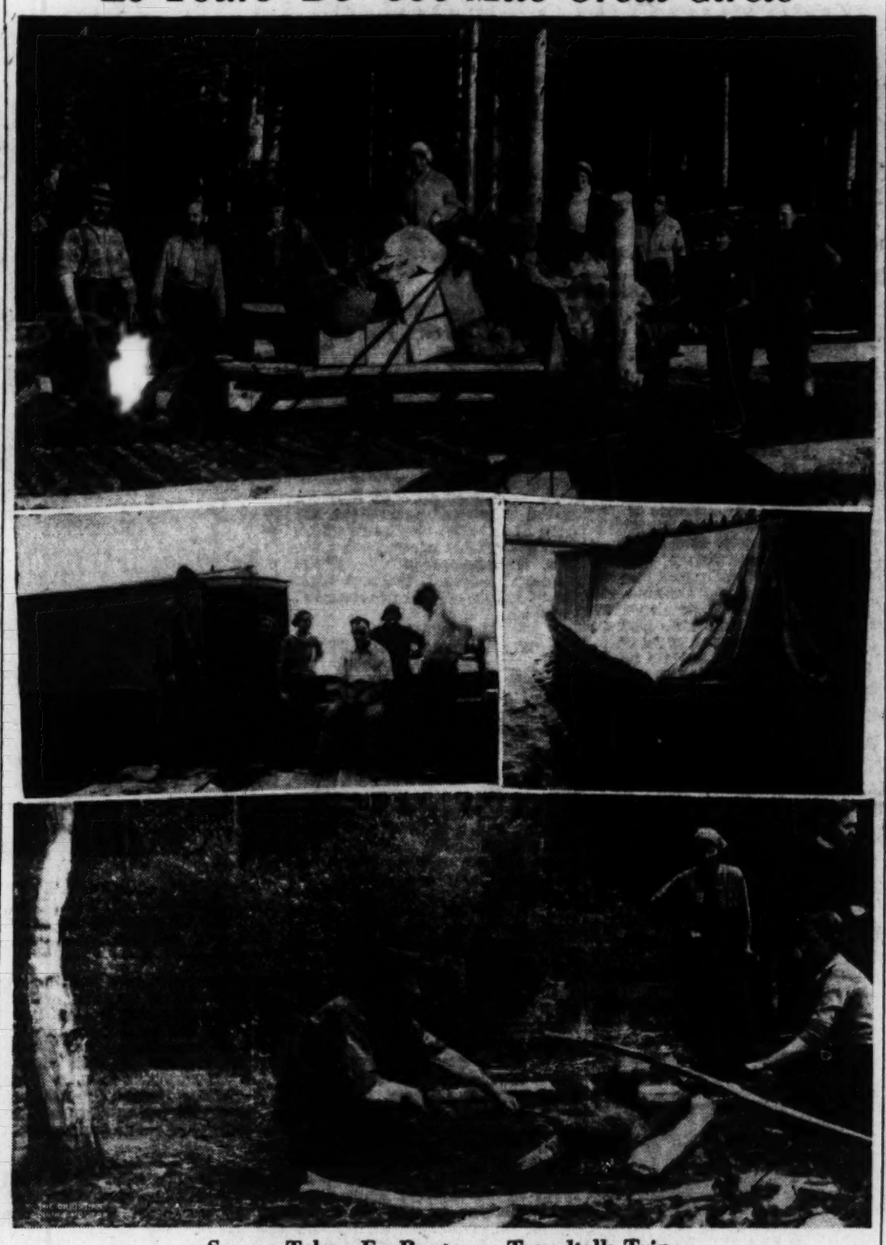
ATLANTA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George, criticized by President Roosevelt in his speech at Barnesville, opposed three major New Deal bills and voted reluctantly for a fourth.

He voted against the original wages and hours bill, the Supreme Court revision proposal, and reorganization of the Federal Executive departments. In connection with the Supreme Court fight, Senator George accused President Roosevelt of having "repudiated" his Party's platform.

Senator George voted for the farm bill, although making clear during debate he saw crop control as only an emergency measure.

With other Southerners, he opposed the Wagner anti-lynch bill.

Le Tours 'Do' 300-Mile Great Circle



Scenes Taken En Route on Traveltalk Trip

Top: Transporting "duffel" on the 1¼-mile "freight car" portage between Whitesail Lake and the Big Eutsuk. Note the corduroy road. Center left: Billy McNeil ready to cast off "covered boat" for Great Circle Tour. Center right: Sleeping quarters for night on Tahtsa River. Lower: Supper over an open fire. The tree on extreme left has been slashed in order to make ready dry fire wood for future campers, a method used by guides throughout the Great Circle tour to keep ready firewood available.

British Columbia Offers Circle Tour

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

OOTSA LAKE, British Columbia—For nearly two weeks now, Mme. Le Tour and I, and two competent guides have been going around in a circle.

Now you tell that to any seasoned woodsman and he'd raise a questioning eyebrow at the "competent guides" and call us rank tenderfoots. He'd have a right to if we had been in the woods. But we weren't.

We were on the water route known as the Great Circle Tour. It starts and finishes at this northern British Columbia settlement some 50 miles away from the nearest railroad and just barely escapes complete isolation because of a Government-owned ferry which ties the north bank of Francois Lake to the town of Burns Lake and the south bank to what eventually becomes Ootsa Lake—provided, after you leave the ferry, you follow a narrow, but good gravel road for 33 miles.

The Great Circle Tour is a water route consisting of nearly 300 miles of navigable glacier-fed lakes and "white water" rivers, with a couple of portages thrown in for leg stretching. The journey is not a canoe trip, but one where 36-foot, sturdy river boats, propelled by powerful outboard motors are used.

We first heard of this trip early last spring when an invitation came from Billy McNeil, outfitter and guide here, inviting us to join him over the Circle Route. He assured us of scenery equal to that of the Canadian Rockies. He guaranteed that we would see plenty of wild game at camera range, including caribou, moose, grizzly bear, and mountain goats. And he promised lakes that would ripple with rainbow trout.

Billy McNeil, we have found, is a man of his word.

Smooth Going

We arrived here after about nine days of continuous travel, choosing the more round-about-way of going because of our desire to view the fiords of British Columbia. So Canadian Pacific's all-reservation, air-conditioned Dominion whisked us to Vancouver in 38 hours flat, where we connected with Canadian National's Alaskan-bound steamer, Prince George. The sail through the fiords was leisurely and enabled us to enjoy scenery equal to, if not surpassing, that of Norway—and other world travelers agree with me.

We regretted leaving the boat at Prince Rupert, the last Canadian port of call before Alaska, but this was the point where we took the C. N. R. R. to Burns Lake, 300 miles east.

Billy, a lanky, sun-seared veteran guide of 35 years, was prepared for our arrival and had everything in readiness for our immediate departure on the Circle trip. As we did not bring any "duffel," he outfitted us completely, our contribution merely being heavy sweaters and jackets. Billy had fixed up a river boat with a canopy, beds with springs for the women, and even comfortable camp chairs—really a new experiment, but one which proved successful. We had two powerful motors whose maximum speed was seven miles an hour.

Billy had "grubstaked" us heavily and as soon as we were in camping attire the motors churned the water and started us off on the Great Circle Tour. Just before our departure—and I must mention this—an old Indian, Batise was his name, came to the landing to see us off. He wore a new pair of glasses, and as I conversed with him I noticed a white mark on one of the lenses. On closer examination I saw it was a price tag. I asked him why he didn't remove it and he replied: "Come with glasses. I wear 'em as come."

Cap—Cap is the young son of Billy—took the wheel until we put ashore for our first meal over an open fire. Cap, by the way, despite his youth, is a competent river "man." As our trip progressed we all felt we would as soon run the rapids with him as with any other experienced guide.

Fire Stick

Our "covered boat," as we called it, had hardly scraped the beach before Billy had a fire going. He would take a small stick, shave down its sides to within an inch of the butt, leaving the shavings protruding outward. These ignited at the touch of a match and in turn set the stick to blazing.

Appetites, of course, were whetted to a keen edge. Beans, sausages, pancakes, bacon and eggs, and rainbow trout, flavored with a bit of spicy wood smoke and a spot or two of ashes, tasted better than a seven-course dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Billy took extra pains in extinguishing our camp fires. This precaution cannot be stressed too much as thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber stands in this region. Before we broke camp Billy usually would take his axe and slash around a tree. Upon questioning he explained that this was done to kill and dry the tree and make it ready firewood for future campers. This method is common practice by all guides traversing this area.

There was hardly a day that went by but what we saw wild game. A cow moose and her calf swam directly in front of us on the Thatsa River; mountain goat peered down at us from lofty rocky peaks; and black bears crashed through the dense brush. High on the snow fields of Chickaman Mountain—which we climbed—we saw 14 head of caribou. Golden and bald eagles soared majestically over rocky crags.

The lakes and rivers are surrounded by precipitous snow-streaked mountains. Mme. Le Tour called them the Zebra Mountains, a fitting name, we all agreed. And the lakes did ripple with rainbow trout.

Indian Names

The rivers and lakes that interlock to make the Great Circle Tour in general take their names from the Indian tongue. Ootsa Lake, which is short of Ootsabunkut, meaning "Caribou Crossing," is the first and last link of the great chain. It stretches 44 miles from the head of the Ootsa River to the foot of the Tahtsa River which, after four sluggish miles, balloons into Sinclair Lake. From here the trip moves into the seven-mile-long swift waters of the Whitesail River which empty out of Whitesail Lake. This lake takes its name from a queer phenomena resulting from the sun shining on a huge rock bedded near the foot of a steep mountain. Approaching this lake you first believe that you are seeing a full-rigged sailboat billowing white sheets before the wind, but hardly have you caught your breath when it disappears.

From Whitesail Lake comes the 1¼-mile portage to Big Eutsuk Lake, 45 miles in length followed by a short mile through the Eutsuk River. Lake Tetachuck—a name that literally chuckles as you pronounce it—is 15 miles long and empties through the Tetachuck River. A short portage is made here to avoid the Tetachuck Falls. Then comes Euchu Lake, 15 miles; Natalkuz Lake, another 15 miler; Intahtah Lake, 12 miles; and the swift rapids of the Ootsa River which is the link that connects Ootsa Lake to the Circle. There are side trips to Little Whitesail, Pondosy, and to the foot of Big Whitesail that bring the mileage close to 300 miles. Billy usually plans to take 15 days for the complete tour. He allows for portages and delay because of strong winds. Many times he puts ashore rather than attempt crossing these wide open lakes before a stiff wind. Safety first, is his motto, and because of it he has never run into any serious difficulty.

A Cavalcade of Irving Berlin's Songs

The Arts in Boston

"Alexander's Ragtime Band," now at the Metropolitan Theater, is a cavalcade of Irving Berlin's songs. It traces his history as a song writer from 1911, when the lyric of the title made him famous, to today.

The chief interest of the picture is the music and the nostalgic record of the recent past. Much care has been exercised in making the costumes of 1911 authentic, but after the war the stylists skip a decade and everybody dresses as of today.

Of course there has to be a story. Alexander (Tyrone Power) is a young man from the hill in San Francisco who deserts classical music to lead a ragtime band in a dive on the Barbary Coast. He falls in love with a singer (Alice Faye) and the tale of their misunderstandings, with Don Ameche filling in as a self-sacrificial friend, goes its implausible way until a reunion is effected at a concert of jazz music in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Power has been badly served by the scenarists, who seem to believe that a hero must behave like a spoiled child. Miss Faye works hard to trace the transition from a tough girl to a stage star, and Mr. Ameche is amiably noble. There's a lot of hard drinking.

The companion picture, "Keep Smiling," shows Jane Withers as a little Miss Fixit who brings back an uncle (Henry Wilcoxon) from a slump to a movie directorship, and incidentally gets a job as a star.

At the State and Orpheum you may see Robert Taylor in the latest stage of M-G-M's campaign to prove that he is no softie. His evident success as a prize fighter in a swift-moving melodrama may be regarded as having proved the point.

You will be pleased to learn that Mr. Taylor, although a mug with shabby antecedents, is a gentleman and a scholar; that is, he reads Gibbons's "Decline and Fall" (and considers the author a good writer) and "The Outline of History." Also, he naturally wins the hand of a private-school girl whose father, a gambler, is his manager.

The other item of the bill is "City Streets," which combines the best features of "Pollyanna" and "The Miracle Man." Leo Carrillo is a big-hearted Italian immigrant who makes all sorts of sacrifices to help a crippled girl who has come into his care. After a series of conventional sorrows, the joyful ending inevitably arrives. Edith Fellowes plays the girl.

At the Paramount and Fenway, Warner Brothers submit a document outlining the way to beat a racket. A gang headed by Humphrey Bogart ties up a city's food supply. A truck driver (George Brent) tries unsuccessfully to fight them single-handed, but finally enlists under the banner of a special prosecutor (Walter Abel) to help rout them.

The other picture is "Mr. Chump," an uninspiring opus about a jazz trumpeter (Johnnie Davis) who is short on the practical side. Lola Lane, Penny Singleton and Donald Briggs are in the cast.

Excerpts From President's Speech

BARNESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 12 (AP)—Following are salient excerpts from the text of President Roosevelt's address here yesterday:

I am convinced that there are two types of political leadership which are dangerous to the continuation of broad economic and social progress all along the long battle front. The first type of political leadership which is dangerous to progress is represented by the man who harps on one or two remedies or proposals and claims that these one or two remedies will cure all our ills. The other is represented by the man who says that he is in favor of progress but whose record shows that he hinders or hampers new measures. He tells his friends that he does not like this, that, or the other detail and, at the same time, he utterly fails to offer a substitute that is practical or worthwhile.

The task of meeting the economic and social needs of the South, on the broad front that is absolutely necessary, calls for public servants whose hearts are sound, whose heads are sane—whose hands are strong, striving everlastingly to better the lot of their fellow men. . . .

A "Son" Speaks

You, the people of Georgia, in the coming Senatorial primary . . . have a perfect right to choose any candidate you wish. I do not seek to impair that right—but because Georgia has been good enough to call me her adopted son and because for many long years I have regarded Georgia as my "other State" I feel no hesitation in telling you what I would do if I could vote here next month. . . .

It has been pointed out by writers and speakers who do not analyze public questions very deeply that in passing through the State of Kentucky a month ago I gave as a reason for the re-election of Senator Barkley that he had had very long and successful service in the Congress of the United States and that his opponent did not have that experience. In Kentucky, there was no clear-cut issue between a liberal on the one side and a dyed-in-the-wool conservative on the other. Neither gentleman on his record could be classed as reactionary, therefore the criterion of experience especially that of the majority leadership of the Senate of the United States, weighed heavily in favor of Senator Barkley.

Here in Georgia, however, my friend, the senior Senator, from this State, cannot possibly in my judgment be classified as belonging to the liberal school of thought—and, therefore, the argument that he has long served in the Senate falls by the wayside.

Georgia Issue Differs

Here in Georgia the issue is a different one from that in Kentucky. I speak in terms of liberal and conservative, for the very simple fact that on my shoulders rests a responsibility to the people of this country. Twice I have been chosen Chief Executive with the mandate to seek by definite action to correct many evils of the past and of the present; to work for a wider distribution of national income, to improve the conditions of life, especially among those who need it most, and above all, to use every honest effort to keep America in the van of social and economic progress. . . .

What I am about to say will be no news to my old friend, Senator Walter George, because I have recently had personal correspondence with him and, as a result of it, he fully knows my views.

Let me make it clear that he is, and I hope always will be, my personal friend. He is beyond question a gentleman and a scholar—but so also are other gentlemen for whom I have an affectionate regard, but with whom I differ heartily and sincerely on the principles and policies of how the Government of the United States should be directed. . . .

Therefore, I repeat that I trust that Senator George and I will always be good personal friends, even though I am impelled to make it clear that on most public questions he and I do not speak the same language.

Presidential Responsibility

To carry out my responsibility as President it is clear that there should be co-operation between members of my own Party and myself. That is one of the essentials of a party form of Government. It has been going on in this country for nearly a century and a half. The test is not measured, in the case of any individual, by his every vote on every bill. The test lies rather in two questions: First, has the record of the candidate shown, while differing perhaps in details, a constant active fighting attitude in favor of the broad objectives of the Party and of the Government as they are constituted today, and secondly does the candidate really, in his heart, believe in the objectives? I regret that in the case of my friend, Senator George, I cannot answer either of these questions in the affirmative.

In the case of another candidate for the United States Senate—former Governor Talmadge—I have known him in Georgia for many years. His attitude toward me and toward other members of the Government in 1935 and 1936 concerns me not at all, but I have read so many of his proposals, so many of his promises, so many of his panaceas that I am certain in my own mind that his election would contribute little to practical Government. That is all I can say about him.

United States Attorney Lawrence Camp I have also known for many years. He has had experience in the State Legislature, he has served as Attorney General of Georgia, and for four years he has made a distiguished record in the United States District Court, his office ranking among the first two in the whole Nation in the expedition of Federal cases before that court. I regard him not only as a public servant with successful experience but as a man who honestly believes that many things must be done and done now to improve the economic and social conditions of the country and is willing to fight for these objectives. That is of the utmost importance.

Therefore answering the requests from many citizens of Georgia that I make my position clear, I have no hesitation in saying that if I were able to vote in the September primaries in this State I most assuredly would cast my vote for Lawrence Camp. . . .

President Neglects Flicking of Switch

By The Associated Press

Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 12

President Roosevelt neglected one allotted chore at the Barnesville REA project exercises.

By his side as he spoke yesterday was an open switch which he was to throw to send electric current coursing through 144 miles of wire and light an REA sign on the field.

But his closing theme was centered on politics. The switch was still open when he turned away.

Five minutes later Walter Andrews, Project Manager, stepped into the breech. He flicked the switch.

President Hits George Record

(Continued from Page 1)

also are other gentlemen for whom I have an affectionate regard but with whom I differ heartily and sincerely on principles and policies of how the Government of the United States ought to be run."

He named among these acquaintances such conservative Republicans as Senator Frederick Hale of Maine and Representatives Bertrand Snell and James W. Wadsworth of New York.

Comment on Talmadge

Another candidate in the Senatorial primary race Mr. Roosevelt dismissed with a curt paragraph. This was former Gov. Eugene Talmadge, whose election, he said, "would contribute very little to practical progress in government."

He then reiterated and expanded his endorsement for Lawrence Camp, United States District Attorney for Georgia, who is a 100 per cent New Deal candidate for the Democratic nomination. Referring to Mr. Camp's experience in the State Legislature and as Attorney General of the State he emphasized that his office now ranks among the first two in the United States in expedition of cases before the Federal courts. "I have no hesitation in saying," the President added, "that if I were able to vote in the September primaries in this State, I most assuredly would cast my ballot for Lawrence Camp."

The crowd was not a large one, though it spread well over an athletic field and the rims of the little stadium which, as Senator Richard Russell, the junior Senator, recalled, had been made out of a swamp as a Federal project. It was a much more demonstrative and responsive crowd than in the morning at Athens, Ga. The occasion of the meeting—the dedication of a county rural electrification project—was all but forgotten in the charged atmosphere of State and National politics. Mr. Roosevelt referred to it in military terms as merely one hill on a front that extended for hundreds of miles.

The President was careful in both speeches of the day to respect the traditional states' rights sentiment of the South. At Athens he declared emphatically against Federal interference with education as a state and local function or Federal subsidy of education on a Nation-wide scale. In referring to economic problems of the South at Barnesville, he explained that it was "not an attack on State sovereignty" to seek Federal action on problems that required interstate solutions.

He endeavored also to place his own Administration and his endorsee, Mr. Camp, in a middle position between two political wings of political leadership which he considered "dangerous to progress." One of these was "the man who harps on one or two remedies or proposals and claims that these one or two remedies will cure all our ills." The other "the man who says he is in favor of progress, but whose record shows that he hinders or hampers or tries to kill new measures."

The response of the crowd to the President was probably summed up in the exclamation of one of the listeners on his way back home from the stadium. "He don't mind sayin' what he thinks, does he?"

The indications are, however, that "saying what he thinks" is a purely personal form of expression and does not represent a thoroughgoing effort by Federal political forces to carry out a "purge," since many Federal office holders in the State are known, notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's position, to be openly in favor of Senator George.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Miss Undergraduate Packs Her Bags

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Autumn Footsteps Closely Swathed Is the Forecast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The draped sandal for evening wear is continuing its vogue and even in daytime styles the trend toward light and airy styling persists, stressing the dressmaker influence. Open toes and heels, however, will not appear in the correctly built street shoes for the colder season.

Shoes have traveled from what might be called the sabot last—that is, a box into which the foot went—to the glove last, which swathes the foot, following its movements like a skin. Some suède is so processed that it has a two-way stretch and is valuable for insets that synchronize with the movement of the foot, while kid and other supple fabrics are employed for sectional gores.

The vamp grows shorter and to abbreviate the foot off-side treatments are introduced. (This is difficult for the stubby foot, which needs a long vamp and a styling that even increases apparent length in order to diminish breadth.) Efforts to slenderize the ankle are made by V-shaped lines.

Sandals, slip-ons, one-strap models, pumps, platform soles, and spool and streamlined heels are all in the fall picture.

The platform sole is of moderate height and because of its springiness gives real comfort to the wearer. It also adds an interesting means of introducing a color. Spool and streamlined heels because of their broad base give firmness to the tread. In them, also, color is introduced, generally in narrow bands.

Smooth leathers such as kid, calf, patent, and the reptiles, are the leading materials. Trimming expresses itself in stitching, piping, cording, bands that cross the vamp, pleated ruffles that seem to arch the instep and, in the case of spectator sports models, perforations.

H. J. K.

Wide World

It's the Swing of the Skirt, the Severe Straight Cut of the Blouse, and the Wide Inset Waistband That Makes This Plaid Wool Frock So Attractive. Wine Red and White With a Line of Black Are the Colors.

Skirts, Sweaters, and Swaggers, Again, But With a Difference

And the College Girl With an Eye to Football Dates Might Visit the August Fur Sales

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

From the activities of buyers who have lately thronged the New York markets, interesting facts regarding campus fashions for the coming season have filtered through the high temperatures of vacation days. These are some of the prognostications.

For early fall the frock of spun rayon or even of challis or cotton, made in the shirtwaist style or picturesquely cut after the dirndl silhouette, will receive attention. This transitory perpetuation of summer must, however, quickly pass into the seasonal discard and students will appear in cashmere sweater-shirts with collarless cardigans, perhaps bound in grosgrain, and tweed skirts. Although color contrasts will not be absent, the vogue started last spring for skirts dyed to match the sweater suits, is expected to be stronger than ever. Long sweaters, belted or not, are thought to be slated for popularity. Collared gilets worn under sweaters, a style that originated at Vassar last year, are expected to extend their vogue.

For Classroom Wear

For classroom wear, a favorite will be the skirt-and-jacket frock, which can be a suit, too, with a blouse added. Although this type of costume is being designed in a variety of interpretations, one of the favorites will wear a pleated skirt, a jacket with a bloused back, three-quarter push-up sleeves and a collarless neckli..e.

Tweeds, flannel, cashmere, zephyr-jersey in off-tone pastels and velveteen with dots or paisley patterning are employed for these types of frocks. New coloring in plaids will, it is thought, strengthen the interest college girls always take in these clan fabrics.

For dates, black silk and sheer black wool and also crush-resistant velvet, will be popular. Most of them will be designed after the "basic" idea and enlivened with gay accessories. The skirts are usually flared, gored, or pleated. One attractive model seen had tucks down the front of the bodice and again down the front of the skirt in a panel effect, with the fullness released below the hips. Sleeves are usually of the push-up type and necklines high. Skirts are about 15 inches from the ground.

Evening Styles

A greater demand for formal frocks is expected. An interesting dinner dress had a long, widely-flared black velvet skirt with a high waistline and a top of candy-stripe marquisette with a little rolled collar and bow tie and bishop sleeves. A slate-blue moiré built on princess lines with a widely-gored skirt, short puff sleeves and a high neckline was designed for more ceremonious dinners; and a plum-colored crêpe had a skirt flared only from the knees, a high waistline, again, and a V-shaped front décolletage. For dancing the off-shoulder line is favored, but popular also is the square front décolletage and the built-up back. These dresses are beltless and often suggest two waistlines, one below the bust and the other at the hipline. The jacket type of evening frock that serves so satisfactorily for dinners and dancing parties both, is also sponsored.

When Winds Do Blow

The finger-length jacket is a new enthusiasm in tailleurs, but it is more becoming to the tall girl than to one of even moderate stature. Fleece top-coats are serviceable before heavy tweeds and wools are comfortable. Reversible balmacaans, tweed on one side, for sunny days, and gabardine on the other for storms, will maintain their position as classics. The popularity of reefers is an expression of the neater and more studied effects obvious in this season's collegiate fashions. The favorite reefer is double-breasted. This style, however has by no means ousted the boxy silhouette which lends itself so admirably to impulsive decisions in respect to coming and going, and tolerates abuse without wrinkling its countenance.

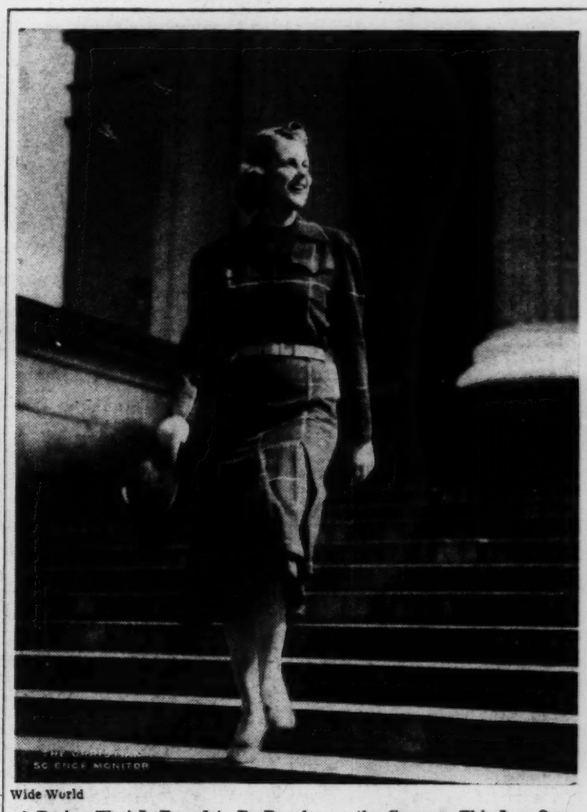
With the football season in thought some girls may find it wise to investigate the August fur sales. Waiting are boxy coats of Hudson seal, cut full-length to cover the frock, with inset pockets for muffs and bodice pockets for colorful handkerchiefs to match the ascot tucked into the neckline. Both black and grey Persian coats are conspicuous in the more formal picture, and also gray kidskin, but this has not the warmth of seal or Persian. These coats, for the most part, are cut three-quarters length and either slightly swagger or with rippled backs or swing-back fullness. There is a tendency to build out shoulders by means of outstanding sections, but collars and revers are small and flat.

Suède Jackets

Suède jackets, some cut to emulate the bell-hop uniform, others full in the body, sleeveless and gathered in at the waist on an elastic band; still others with knit cashmere sleeves and talon-closed, will play important rôles among the extras so vital in a campus wardrobe. Windbreakers are also putting in an appearance and are usually seen in dark shades, wearing knitted waistbands to harmonize with the knitted pullover worn underneath. Odd tweed jackets are also presented in a variety of lengths and shapes.

Among the new colors are teal-blue, slate-blue, plum, and a new rose-russet.

Accessories, such as wide, embroidered belts, hogskin belts with matching buttons, button-on bags, printed handkerchiefs, caps of many derivations, lapel ornaments representing, in miniature, peasant mittens, ski-boots and animals, will jingle loudly in the collegiate chorus.



Wide World

A Design That Is Bound to Be Popular on the Campus. This Is a One-Piece-Three-Piece Outfit of Dark Green and Yellow Plaid. A Zipper Joins the Windbreaker Top and Skirt That Can Be Worn Separately or as Shown With the Green Knitted Wool Sweater Underneath.

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No work is hard when the factory turns
The laborer home to a lamp that burns
Where a loved one waits whose heart beats catch
At a step on the porch and a lifted latch,
Where a swift, sweet rustle of pink starched dress
Is a token of simple happiness.

No work is long when the days go by
On a farm with time for a look at the sky,
When the planter stops for a neighborly word
With a wee yellow-bonneted bit of a bird,
Or takes from an hour a corner or two
For gathering flowers with petals of blue.

No work is mean when the world may eat
Bannered corn and tasseled wheat,
When a piece of steel may lift on wings,
A straight young oak make a table for kings.
And sand may be stained-glass windows that lend
Light to cathedrals where prayers ascend.

No work is hard, or long, or mean
When the hands are strong and the heart serene.

Hazel Harper Harris

Lemons to Look At

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are looking for something cool for the center of our dining table, and the garden offers only gaillardia, with its red-brown and orange petals, and phlox, persistently magenta (we thought we had culled this out). In a week our white lathyrus will be in blossom, and ready to grace our board with its cool beauty.

We find the buds of the platycodon swelling, promising us an abundance of bell-like blooms, white and blue, but today, the garden offers only colors that are vivid.

Remembering a table decoration that had found favor with our family during the hot spell of a previous summer, we decide on lemons—lemons to look at! So down we go to Pietro's.

"Here are some good lemons," he informs us. "Just right to use . . . good and juicy, them brown spots don't mean they're bad, they don't go through the skin." He adds, if I had the choice of all the lemons in the store, these are the ones I'd take."

"But," we inform Pietro, "we don't want lemons to use, not right away, at least, we want lemons to look at. And we want beautiful lemons, clear yellow—even slightly green."

"Lemons to look at, ha?" Pietro smiles a tolerant smile. He remembers our call for pomegranates last winter, the week before Christmas, when we were looking for "fruit to match the color in the robe of our little Austrian madonna." He wants to be helpful, and ventures, "If you want something to look at why don't you use oranges, they're bigger and got more color to 'em."

We insist, politely, that we prefer lemons this time. Pietro brings from the back shop an unopened case, "just come in—not so ripe." The cover shrieks as it is wrenched off, as though in disapproval of our whims. These lemons are exactly what we want. The color, the texture are perfect for our purpose. Pietro is tolerant as we unwrap one after another while we make our choice.

We plan to arrange them, piled on a pale green glass plate of ample size. We are going to use leaves with them, not lemon leaves, though we wish they were available; nor the ubiquitous laurel leaves used for fruit store decoration. We shall use wild cherry foliage, kept fresh in a small bottle of water concealed by the lemons. If wild cherry leaves weren't available, we'd use some other kind, but we'd cut the edges with scissors to give them "lemon foliage contours."

For with leaves, lemons are lifted from the merely ordinary into the sphere of beauty. They're refreshing to look at. They give a room an air of "It's nice and cool in here." And when, after a time, they lose their pristine, waxy freshness, they'll be just right for pies and such!

Flora Graves Pease

Pictures in the Piñon Coals

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Junta, Colo.

Dear Diary: What were you and I discussing last? Since then, you, my family, and I have been catapulted from my birth home of Oklahoma to "Cool Colorado." Almost as if we had taken a jump in one of those rocket inventions, to another planet.

In Tulsa, how naturally I turned on the gas, for heating, and for cooking. I was completely unconscious of longings for the cheerful flame of the small cook stove we had used in Indian Territory days, when I was a child, and when virgin trees covered the farm which is now dotted with oil derricks.

But the home feeling must have been dormantly associated with wood fires, for here in another state comes the feeling of "home again." I sit here by a wood fire, on a cold, rainy August evening, watching the glow of the piñon coals through the grate, smelling the pungent smoke.

It was still early, after breakfast, when I went out to breathe deeply of the pure air, and look about me. The well-tended neighboring gardens, here in the Arkansas valley were yielding lavishly all manner of vegetables. Birds were singing, trillions of small, yellow butterflies hovered over the sweet-smelling alfalfa and clover. In the far distance was the dim outline of Pike's Peak, with the Spanish Peaks more definitely silhouetted.

Nearer, a house stands up whitely against a background of small hills. (We'd call them hills in Oklahoma, though here the Rockies, nothing less, are "the hills.") It had been raining, and even as I looked up at the gorgeous massed clouds, a rainbow burst through. Sunrise, birdsongs, with a rainbow! Symbol of a new day dawning for me and mine. A new state, new friends, a new life.

The blessedness of cooling rain, after drought! In all my years in Oklahoma, I'd never been grateful enough for rain—until it ceased. Everyday, taken-for-granted blessings, why do we not relish them to the full while we have them!

"Thy habitation shall be quiet and sure." I take my eyes from these fancies in the smoke to view the result of my day's labor indoors, after my outdoor walk of the morning. "Her household is clothed in scarlet against the snow." Well, my house has quite a batch of jelly against the soft, fluffy snows they tell me suddenly appear here, often to vanish swiftly under the peculiarly warming sunshine. Grape and plum jellies with their vivid reds and purples, vie with the coals in lighting up the kitchen. The spicy tang of apple and peach butter still fills the air.

Thinking with satisfaction of the affinity the hot biscuit will find with the jelly in the morning, I turn back to see other pictures in the fire. One scene vanishes into the other like movie fadeouts.

The wistful eyes of that little Mexican, staring at the red apples, yellow-red pears, lemons, grapefruit, oranges, purple grapes, piled up lusciously at the fruit stand. He looked at the pennies tightly clutched in his fingers. What did he want. Black eyes sparkled from beneath long lashes, as he replied, "My mother, he want tomahtoes!"

Then following closely, the small chocolate drop of a two-year-old, whose kinky hair stood straight in excitement when an over-ripe watermelon dropped to the sidewalk. Two jumps and his tiny brown hands were clutching the upstanding heart of the melon.

Huge blue morning-glories, developed especially here, and peculiar to this community climb over the fences and houses.

A flash in the fire recalls the aspens far away up the mountains, quivering golden leaves and trees, the leaves covering the road, the slender trunks gleaming from the shadows. And another picture from the opposite direction, down in the cedars, more isolated, craggy and untamed than the Rockies, reveals again the cabin, as unforgettable as ever since my first view of it. It is set solitarily against a hill which sweeps miles away into the distance. To the right, painted cliffs and canyons form an unlimited background.

But it is time to turn away from the pictures in the fire. Here is home, and after a delicious sleep, with "the hills" standing sentinel, there will be for me a new day with new yet familiar home tasks ahead.

V. S. N.

A Friday Column

A Picnic Pal

When packing for a picnic we dampen a small towel or wash cloth, and put it in a small can with a close fitting lid. It serves as a wonderful pal to you when your hands need cleaning from sticky orange juice, candy, etc.

(Miss) M. W., California

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Wide World

There Is Still Time to Secure Directions and Yarn, and to Knit This Short Heavy Jacket and Gored Flared Skirt for Campus Wear. The Jacket Is of Double Zephyr Type Worsted Yarn in Moss Stitch. The Skirt Is of Four-Ply Wool Tight Twist Yarn. The Women's Page on Request Will Refer You to Yarns and Patterns.

Helping Juvenile Delinquents in Paris

Suzanne Serin Advocates Consolidation of France's Child-Welfare Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Docteur Suzanne Serin's small apartment in the Boulevard de Port-Royal was lively with much coming and going when we went to see her. It was pleasant to wait in the half darkness of the Docteur's little room with its old-fashioned furniture, its plush window curtains, and its typically French wallpaper in broad gray stripes; and to watch the afternoon sunshine fall in lazy patches through the trees upon the cobbled street below, where overcrowded buses rumbled incessantly, and the less fashionable Paris did its shopping, basket on arm.

To a woman who had chosen to work among the difficult and unhappy people of her city, it would seem natural, we surmised, to possess a home in an unpretentious district to which such people could come without shyness.

The Docteur, a woman of the least possible pretensions, plainly dressed, with dark hair swept back from a low, broad forehead, greeted us in a kindly manner which set us immediately at ease. We explained that we wanted to know something about the children of France who had got themselves into difficulties and were being dealt with by the authority of the State, and among whom much of the Docteur's work lies.

By the Law of 1912

For the past quarter of a century, France has been guided, in regard to its delinquent children, by the law of 1912 which covers the administration of Juvenile Courts, or Tribunals, as they are called. Under this law, a child who got himself into difficulties is, if possible, restored to his family. This, Docteur Serin agrees, is a wise plan, since the French family is, in the main, a strong institution and well qualified to deal with naughty children, when naughtiness is not excessive.

On occasions when the family is inadequate the child, having been examined with due regard not only to his character but also to his home conditions, may be placed under patronage in a home of control; or in more serious cases sent to one of the "colonies pénitentiaires" in France—four for boys and four for girls. In these discipline is severe.

Not Really Delinquent

It is here that Docteur Serin would like to make changes. Her own work lies particularly with the children of the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris. They reach her hands when they are sent for observation before being sentenced to the prison at Fresnes. She says that many of the 3,000 or 4,000 children who pass through this experience each year are really not delinquents at all. Just children who, through thoughtlessness, or ignorance, or mismanagement, have found themselves in a scrape.

For Centralized Control

She would, in the first place, see all those agencies—inspectors of schools, psychological consultants, policewomen, social workers, and the like—who at present set out in a disconnected way to help the child, welded into a consolidated body.

Next, she would see a central Reception House set up in every big town in France to which unhappy or abandoned children, or children guilty of small delinquencies could be taken for help—such houses as have already been set up in certain towns but which act independently and minus any settled centralized scheme.

Once under control of a uniform kind, she says that adequate observation of character and requirements could be carried out easily. The children could then be dispersed to special Houses of Education where, in happy country surroundings, and under adequate inspection, schooling could be carried out, games played, trades learned, and young citizens made worthy to carry the tradition of France. She would like to see the State assume responsibility for the organization of such a scheme, each town assuming responsibility for its financial support.

Docteur Serin joins forces with every French feminist organization in seeking the nomination of women to the position of assistant-judge in the Children's Tribunals.

Manuel Freres

Docteur Suzanne Serin

Wide World

Suede and Cashmere Knitted Jacket With Hat of the Same Materials in Brown and Beige. A Useful Garment for Casual College Wear.

Planning Your 'Homeplace'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A most useful book for home owners is "Planning and Planting Your Own Place," by Louis Van de Boe (Macmillan Co., New York, $4.50). In these days the home owner realizes the need of knowing something of landscape gardening. He wishes information on the kinds of shrubs to put in and where to put them, the trees he will want, and of course the flowers, with accurate points on their height and blooming season.

This volume gives him these important facts and does something in addition that is not so frequently come by, even in books on landscaping the home grounds. It provides generous chapters on locating the house, on grading the grounds, on building driveways and terraces and walks and on maintenance. Its fine section on lawns, also, is welcome. Throughout the book there are photographs and diagrams illustrating the text. An excellent double index, one a general index and one an index of plant names, gives the home owner a swift key to what is at his service in this serviceable volume.

Whether or not you have a landscape architect to help you with your place, you will find this book an important addition to your garden library. Mr. Van de Boe has where possible included approximate costs, and defines the locality to be serviced by the book as the United States north of the Mason and Dixon Line and westward to the Rockies.

M. J. T.

GARDENING

'Beauty Treatment' for Lawns in Hot Weather

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toward the end of August and the first part of September, if the weatherman is consistent in his actions as compared to other years, we shall most of us have heat and dryness. This is the hardest season of the year for lawns. The food which we gave to the grass roots in the spring has been used up, or else leached down below the reach of the feeding rootlets.

There are two or three practical and inexpensive treatments one can use to keep that green and velvety appearance which gives so much pleasure to the home lover and true gardener.

First, give the lawn a feeding of a general fertilizer, such as 5-8-7, or use one of the prepared plant foods. The ideal time to apply this is just before or at the beginning of a rain. This takes the food into the soil immediately. If no rain seems imminent, give the lawn a thorough soaking with the sprinkler.

If the lawn is in good condition, two pounds per each 100 square feet of surface has given the writer good results. Scatter the food evenly over the area.

Secondly, after the lawn is fed and the food soaked in, apply a thin sprinkling of peat moss to the area. The moss should be very finely pulverized so that it will settle evenly over the ground and form a protective mulch. A good homemade device to pulverize peat moss is to nail a section of heavy, quarter-inch mesh wire over the bottom of a sturdy box which has had the boards removed. Put in a layer of peat moss and work it back and forth, protecting your hand with a leather glove.

Third, roll your lawn again with a good heavy roller while the soil is still moist. This firms the soil which always grows slightly humpy during the summer, even though one does not notice it under the layer of grass.

Fourth, as you water the lawn during the dry weather, keep in mind the fact that one good soaking is worth a dozen light waterings. In fact, the light waterings do nothing more than encourage the rootlets to stay near the top of the ground, where they suffer from the heat and dryness. When you set the sprinkler make up your mind to leave it in one spot at least an hour.

A Friday Column

Wide World

The Casual Tweed Jacket for Crisp Fall Days, Worn With a Soft Shirt and a Plain Wool Skirt, Holds Its Own on the Campus.

Home Budgeting—4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Budgeting is systematic spending or thinking in terms of values. The yearly income sets the tempo for the year's expenditures. In planning the budget this annual sum should be distributed proportionally into months and then into weeks. A definite sum should be set aside for every item that enters into the radius of one's home. Incidentals should not be overlooked, as they do occur. No matter how high one aims to keep his standard of living, it should not be in excess of his income.

Having decided upon a fixed budget, the next step is to put it into effect. The recording of household expenditures should be done with the same accuracy and faithfulness as that of a business corporation. It is possible to procure budget books for household expenses where every item is listed in proper order. However, the budget plan may be carried out successfully through the use of simple memorandum books. The main point is exactness in daily recording every expenditure and carefully listing each item under the proper heading. This discipline may seem difficult at first or even unnecessary; but when one grasps the importance of daily setting aside a definite time in which to do this work one will learn to appreciate the businesslike attitude it enables one to maintain towards home and income.

Hannah Dutaud

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New Jersey Plans Publicity Drive To Aid Pay Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12—Lacking a sufficient appropriation to establish and enforce minimum wage codes for all women and minors in New Jersey industry, John J. Toohey, State Labor Commissioner, is preparing to use two weapons he hopes will have the effect he seeks to achieve.

The first is insistence that employers of such workers keep adequate records of hours and wages which shall be open to scrutiny by department inspectors. The second is the publicizing of conditions that call for correction.

Recalling that the 1933 Minimum Wage Law declares it against public policy to employ a woman or a minor at "an oppressive or unreasonable wage," Mr. Toohey said wages and hours data would be used to spot industries in which there was a particular need for establishment of a minimum code.

Few Exploiters

"The vast majority of employers in New Jersey so conduct their affairs as to make unnecessary these legal restrictions," he continued. "Unfortunately, however, there are some employers who, through lack of a sense of moral or civic duty, shamelessly exploit their workers. They apparently give no consideration to the destructive effect of their actions which, by lowering purchasing power and the morale of the people, destroy the markets of industry and commerce."

Employers are obliged by law, Mr. Toohey said, to supply information on wages and hours. Failure to do so could result in fines from $25 to $50 for each infraction, he added.

Plans for Report

In order that employers would not be harassed by additional bookkeeping, Mr. Toohey said he would demand written day-by-day reports only from employers who failed to make required information easily accessible to Department inspectors.

"Every possible effort is going to be made to learn and publicize facts pertaining to wages, cost of living and their relation to each other, and to assist New Jersey workers and industry in all ways possible," he added.

The Commissioner declared that more than 100,000 New Jersey women were employed at less than a living wage.

So far, the State's laundry business is the only industry operating with a minimum wage standard as provided under the five-year-old statute.

Children Display Advantages of Play To Cut Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—The advantages of supervised play were demonstrated as color and music blended here recently in Jackson's first annual Play Pageant. Costumed children performed capers which brought frequent burst of applause from more than 1,000 persons in the grandstands of Withington stadium.

There were Irish jigs, calisthenics, quadrilles, folk and modern dances, maypole exercises, races, drills, hoop-skipping, fancy bicycle-riding, and singing all performed to music by the city Recreation band.

The purpose of the pageant was to show the amount of interest that children can take in recreation if supervised and systemized.

A report of the Michigan Child Guidance Institute shows that during May, 1937, Jackson children involved in official complaints—cases in which the child is cited into court—numbered 14, while in May, 1938, the figure had dropped to five. State delinquency shows a decrease of 36 per cent for the same month in 38 counties.

La Guardia Names GOP Woman to Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Announcement of the appointment of Mrs. Bruce Bromley as a member of the Board of Child Welfare was made by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday. Mrs. Bromley, one of many ardent Republican women who worked for Mayor La Guardia and the Fusion tickets in 1933 and 1937, succeeds Fred Sandman, who retired from the Board on Aug. 6. The position is a nonsalaried one, and the appointment for a 10-year period.

Mrs. Bromley is a Republican State Committeewoman from the first Assembly District in Brooklyn and is Vice-President of the Little Italy Neighborhood Association and Vice-President of the Civitas Club.

State Inquiry Assails Police And Officials in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Strong condemnation of "those at the top" and a sweeping indictment of the Philadelphia Police Department were the highlights of the recent Ruth Commission's report of its five-month investigation of the case of Mary O'Connor, acquitted of charges in connection with the killing of 5-year-old Nancy Glenn.

The report also criticized by implication Mayor S. Davis Wilson for interfering with police investigation in the case by personally interviewing witnesses and by bringing charges against Miss O'Connor which "failed to materialize."

Although the report on the O'Connor case was made public this week, the Commission's main report on its investigation of the Pennsylvania judiciary will not be made until next Monday.

Other Charges Brought

Other features of the report included:

An accusation that Judge Harry S. McDevitt was guilty of "judicial impropriety" for giving out a statement on the case before it came to trial.

Sharp criticism of Coroner Charles Hersch and his jury for holding "an incompetent inquest."

A rebuke to Assistant District Attorney Charles Gordon for his "serious neglect of two of the most essential elements in the Commonwealth's case against Mary O'Connor."

A statement that the majority of the jurors on the O'Connor trial "were not qualified and definitely failed in the proper discharge of their responsibilities."

Jury Is Cleared

The investigation was ordered "to determine whether improper forces were brought to bear," which led to the verdict of acquittal. The Ruth Commission reported it found "no evidence whatsoever that any of the jurors or prospective jurors were approached, or that any attempt was made by anyone to improperly influence them."

Beginning on Feb. 25, after the acquittal verdict had aroused a storm of public indignation, the investigators questioned 105 witnesses, 1350 pages of sworn testimony were taken, police files were analyzed and each of the 180 prospective jurors on the panel were questioned.

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The Home Forum

James and The Elephant

NEW ENGLAND has many remarkable features and beautiful as well; so much does this impress me that I can even read some of the books that are written about it and that indeed is an excruciating testimony. But it is to New Hampshire that I would take you today for the recounting of certain striking and remarkable things. You must know, then, that these lines have to do not only with polar bears, but with elephants, to say nothing of pythons and more than a few monkeys whose vivacity of temperament was nowise discouraged by the demure atmosphere of New England.

* * *

IT WAS A warm day in June; the sun had risen (I take this on the professional honor of the meteorology man) with a certain noisiness and even by the sea there was not a capful of wind. What to do? I am not over ingenious in such matters; but there was one who is and she, after what is called a moment's reflection, said there was a wild animal farm she had heard of in New Hampshire and it would be very jolly if the three generations got into the car and went to see that farm. This seemed perfectly reasonable and it had good precedent, for the polite reader is familiar with Thackeray's tender lines:

'First we saw the wolf with mutton in his maw,
Then we saw the wombat wallowing in the straw,
Then we saw the elephant awaving of his trunk,
And then we saw the monkeys, . . . "

The great master of English prose had taken children to see wild animals, and I felt quite certain that he would have been glad to take my friend James and his brother and sister; I thought our little companions would have liked him very much indeed, and perceived in him a most delightful humorist who, besides, would have recognized that small boys and girls have excellent appetites. Inwardly, I feared that the wild animals might be no more than a brace of woodchucks and a retired boa constrictor, but I put such faint thoughts from me.

So out we put from Sandy Bay and sailed northwest in the car. We passed all sorts of farmhouses, several of which seemed pleasant to live in; the hills grew something more frequent and we breathed the inland air. What I like about this part of New England is that the land is rolling and, if you will take the trouble to go to England and, landing at Southampton, go on to Winchester, you will see what I mean. The further we went, the higher rose the excitement; this must be the animal farm, and, if not, it surely must be over that hill with the elm trees; no, not there, but a little bit beyond, for surely the children heard the lions roaring. At this point, we hove to for a light refection; though I am bound to say that it did no more than add a fillip to the children's sight-seeing vigor and they behaved with increased affability. We several times took roundabout roads, but all the scenery was agreeable and the sky was benign.

At last there was a signpost: "This way to the animal farm," and the children quivered; another turn and another sign and we were at the entrance. We paid the fee and the jungle was before us in all its lush mystery, the trail marked here and there by refreshment stalls. I am not quite sure that the children did not expect to see painted savages lurking behind the trees, the while they showed their pointed teeth in a manner frightful to behold and emitted the war-cry of the Bongo Tongo tribe. But no savages appeared and there were no chants in a haunting minor key. Perhaps it was well; for our children have a high degree of sensibility, and savages, especially the Bongo Tongo, combined with wild animals, might have disturbed them, although it is but fair to state that they are of a high and puissant courage.

* * *

THE FIRST SIGHT was a small enclosure in which was tethered a monkey with whom Evelina at once made friends. It leaped, it caracoled, it walked away in dejection, but looking back with half an eye. As the sun was becoming right hefty in its strength, I somewhat shortly said that in Evelina the monkey hailed a relative; but this was unjust as well as inaccurate, for not five million monkeys could ever be as active as Evelina, no, never! Well, we broke away from that attraction and then we saw a very small bear that gained the children's favorable notice. After that we saw some peacocks; one of them was white and looked like the ghost of a fire-screen, very genteel and articulated. Then breasting a gentle ascent, we came upon several bears in cages much too small for them; one brown bear perhaps in protest was bringing his forefeet and then his hindfeet flat down, kerlump, ker-lump, while his companion looked on critically. But we had greater matters in hand; for to the right, standing between two platforms was Patsey, the elephant, large, amiable and full of experience.

* * *

THE ELEPHANT, TO my thinking, is the most interesting of the four-footed. There is nothing skimpy about him (or her, as here); he is very large, he is given to meditation, he has a sense of humor and has a pawky way with him that yet in no degree lessens his dignity. If it were practicable, I should like to have an elephant about the house to converse with; for I could confide many things to him which would be quite lost on the giraffe or the more volatile tiger. Alas, only a castle and that a stout one, could fit the elephant, man's noblest friend whom Kipling has sung to the world's delight. On Patsey's enormous neck was perched a mahout, no kin of Mowgli, but coming from Peoria or West Cornwall and, like his charge, of much experience. On Patsey's back was a howdah with back-to-back seats. I had a sort of "Up, Guards, and at them" feeling, for the children stood in silent awe. Midge snuggled to his mother, Evelina shrank slightly, but James' eyes kindled and there was a smile on his broad face. Here in the flesh was a real elephant and adventure beckoned.

We asked the children whether they would not like to have a ride on Patsey's back and see the world and sway majestically; we did not put it quite in that way, but that was the meaning. Midge decidedly would not; the undertaking was fascinating, but too strange, too enormous. Evelina simply squeaked and held back; her eyes widened and her imagination worked too much, at least for that day. But James put his hand in mine and whispered that he would like to try, if Uncle John would start him up the flight of steps, and then with his short legs manfully he clambered up. He went very carefully, looking up, not down, and sat him down in the howdah, clutching firmly the arm of the seat. Once there, he beamed down on us in apprehensive delight; James is too magnanimous to vaunt himself over others' timidity, but it was plain that in a way he triumphed, for he had knocked out the underpinnings of a fear. He was at last upon a live elephant and his smile was good to behold.

* * *

THEN BEGAN PATSEY'S stately progress, and then began James to see the world from an altitude as he swayed slightly from side to side and gazed on far-off lands. He was an explorer, a discoverer, and Patsey was his friend who so obligingly carried him as no automobile could ever do. Patsey ambled through the grounds while wonder filled stout James' heart. At one point was a shed at which Patsey hesitated, and showed a tendency to go in the doorway much too low to admit her and the howdah. The fact was that here was housed Patsey's offspring, a little five-hundred-weight of childhood; but, repressing a mother's feelings, Patsey continued her progress. James had not blenched; but, with his small hands tightly gripping the support, he showed only an intelligent curiosity and once in a while glanced down at us and smiled, as if to say that he was having a thoroughly good time. And so he was, for he was showing the seafaring blood in his veins. The more he rode, the more he smiled on Patsey and the world and the family. Good little James that rode the elephant away from fear and hesitation, although of course he was glad to have the mahout to give his technical services, for it would be unreasonable to expect a man of eight years to understand a pachyderm's steering gear.

* * *

AT LAST, THE progress came to an end and Patsey waved her trunk in farewell to James, and James, he hopped down the steps and was received by his admiring family. We found him unspoiled by his triumph, but his smile was worth seeing. We tried to persuade his brother and sister to take a turn on Patsey, but to no avail—one hero in the family was enough, and James himself was anxious to see some gray monkeys and a large Dalmatian who was training for the circus, as well as three sophisticated chimpanzees that I thought took themselves too seriously. After all, what if they did look like human beings? Was that to their credit? The day wore on, one remarkable sight succeeding another, and at last we headed toward home and tidewater. But always shall I remember the cheerful, happy smile of James as he rode on the monumental back of Patsey the Elephant and gave us a little child's love.

J. H. S.

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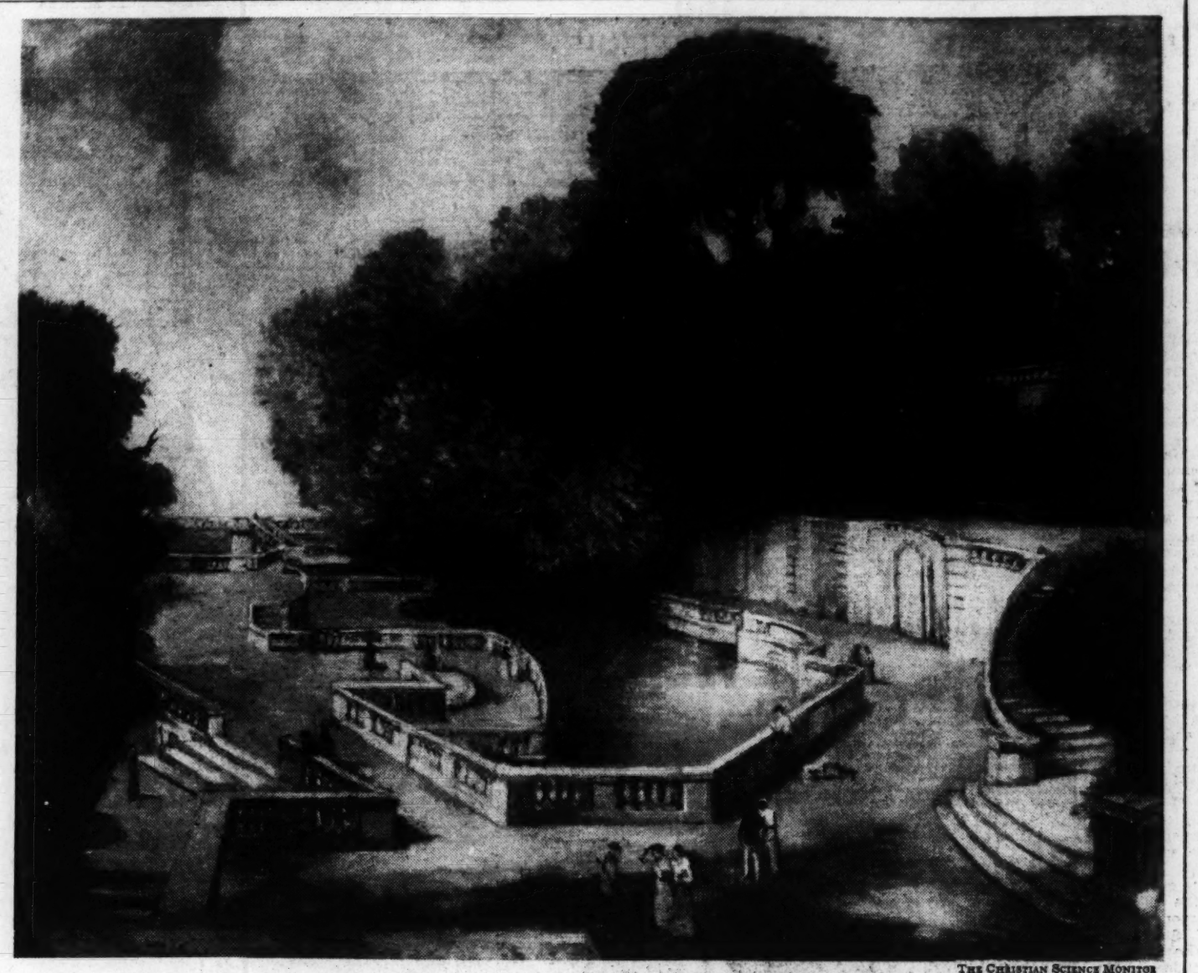

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARK AT NÎMES, BY VIKTOR TISCHLER: *In the Collection of Van Lier, Amsterdam*

VIKTOR TISCHLER is prominent among such young Austrian artists as have made their reputations abroad. He was born at Vienna, but Paris proved a great attraction to him and his study there did much to develop his talent without crippling his independence. But undoubtedly his work in France and his travels in Italy gave to his work a cosmopolitan character.

Tischler is primarily a landscapist and a portrait painter; his work shows both distinction and repose, characteristics all too seldom found today. He belongs to the neo-humanist school, a small group of French and foreign artists working in France who are opposed to the extreme expression of modern art. The critic, Waldemar George, has more than once been their spokesman and voiced their desire to return to the classic tradition which was broken by the modern trend of the Cubists, the Fauves and others.

The work of painters like Nicolas Poussin, Claude Lorraine and Hubert Robert are their models. Corot, too, is regarded as one of the adherents of the French classic style, whose preference for architectural paintings is shared by the neo-humanists. Tischler also has a preference for constructive art; but, while his eighteenth century predecessors painted ruins and mythological scenes, Tischler adheres to actuality. It is probably his Viennese love of the baroque that dictates his choice of architecture. In the way in which he places his figures in the landscape, there are signs of impressionistic influence. A dainty flower-piece betrays his quick and sharp power of observation, which is also evident in his water-colors.

There is no battling with problems in Tischler's work. Before starting his picture, he has defined his attitude, but there is nothing rigid about it. His love of cultivation is shown in the fact that he never paints nature in the wild. When he paints trees, he sees them set in parks with a wide expanse of sky. A good example of his art is "Park in Nimes," which shows an eighteenth century park with wide flights of steps and a stone balustrade surrounding a pond. The trees overhang the water on which they cast a bluish-green shadow. The paths are sandy, with patches of terracotta-colored shadows in the foreground. The blue of the sky and the peculiar bluish-green of the trees contrast well. The figures are lively and well studied, and form an excellent color effect against the light stone.

Alpine Twilight

And what is evening here?
The cooler wind blown from a snowy gorge,
chill breath of glaciers blown among
the indigo shadows of black pines;
the low-angled sun that fires an upper range
of peaks with cold rose flame,
paling to gold, to lilac and shimmering green?
Or is it the way a far-off cowbell chimes
in fading light; fading, echoing, gone,
the while a small chorale of crickets rings
here in the violet dusk?
Evening: it is all and none of these;
it is more the way a sudden light appears
far up on the darkened sapphire slopes;
almost too far to be a lighted lamp,
and yet too near to be a star.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Enjoying Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE keynote of Christian Science is joy—joy that is not superficial or contingent upon human circumstances, but that rests on the understanding of God's infinite and unfailing provision for all His beloved children. Joy is a steadfast, dependable quality of God which man, the image of God, forever expresses. It is as much a part of the real man's nature as are health, intelligence, and love.

Human experience should not be a struggle, a period of difficulty, for God has given to all eternal life to enjoy, to love, to rejoice in. The Bible tells us (I Timothy 6:17), "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

But someone may say: "There is nothing in my life to enjoy. I am burdened with poverty, weighed down by sickness, disheartened by hatred and malice; so how can I enjoy life?" Christian Science does not teach that we should optimistically pretend to enjoy discord, but it does show that such unhappy suggestions as lack, sickness, or sin are no part of the real Life, which is God. They are but mistaken, delusive beliefs about mortal life from which an understanding of the Christ, or Truth, frees us.

We need to turn mentally away from the false sense of a discordant, unhappy universe and understand the spiritual fact that God created only good, and that therefore the real man, His reflection, knows, sees, and experiences only good. The remedy for our trouble is a wholly mental one. It requires us to look away from the false pictures of material sense to the reality of Spirit and spiritual sense, away from error to Truth.

If the mistake that two times two is five occurs in our working out of a mathematical problem, all that would be needed to obtain the correct result would be the mental repudiation and reversal of the mistake, and the acceptance and utilization of the mathematical truth that two times two is four. Nothing would have to be done to the mathematical fact, for it is already exact. So if the conditions affecting our friendships, our business, our homes, our supply seem discordant, we need to look away from these false and inharmonious situations to see the spiritual fact that real life is God-given and divinely provided for, and is therefore harmonious and joyful.

The first chapter of Genesis states that God created man in His image and likeness, and that he is wholly good. Since God is all-powerful, He eternally maintains man in this perfect state. But in the second and following chapters of Genesis we find a picture of the Adam or mortal man, who was sinful, disobedient, and finally condemned to a life of struggle and hopelessness in the words (Genesis 3:19), "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." This refers to the mortal misconception of creation. The real man, God's image and likeness, was never cursed or condemned. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 517, 518): "Divine Love blesses its own ideas, and causes them to multiply,—to manifest His power. Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection."

Our employment will not be a burden, depressing and unsatisfying, when we see that in reality all right activity expresses in a degree the activity of divine Principle, Love. God, who is Mind, Love, Soul, forever expresses His own unlimited, joyous, active nature through man in His likeness. As we see this fact and persistently maintain it in our thinking, we shall find that we can enjoy our human activities, for we shall then see them, not as drudgery, but as opportunities to express intelligence derived from the one divine Mind. The Bible says (Proverbs 10:22), "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it."

Health and strength are qualities of Mind, which the real man expresses forever. His reflection of God is eternally manifested in invariable strength and health. Fear of disease, superstition suggesting that one's health is good today but may not be tomorrow, the possibility of accident, the dread of old age are no part of that Life which is God, and which is given to all to enjoy. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 113): "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."

Enjoying life does not mean going from one frivolous amusement or pastime to another. It means gaining a right understanding of Life, or God, and bringing forth "the fruit of the Spirit," which Paul describes as "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22, 23).

Let us then gratefully enjoy that glorious, sinless, pure, and perfect Life, which is God. Let us enjoy the happy human relationships and companionships which result from understanding that God provides all good for His perfect spiritual creation.

The Shepherd's Collie

THERE is nothing more marvelous in glorious green Scotland than the collie sheep dog. One shepherd said he would "gi' me a somple o' sheep-dog intelligence wi'out worruds." He stood at the edge of an open field and whispered sharply two long, shrill notes. From a cottage in a near-by grove, a black collie came bounding across the turf. Twenty yards from his master, the dog stopped and stood at attention, his eyes questioning the shepherd.

On the slope of the hill grazed a flock of sheep, scattered in pairs, trios and larger groups, covering perhaps fifty acres. I was requested to select, anywhere within a radius of five hundred yards, three sheep that were grazing together. I chose three that were browsing among some gray granite rocks; at a casual glance they might easily have been mistaken for part of the landscape.

Without speaking a word, the shepherd, resorting to gestures, sent the collie up the hill through a dozen other groups of sheep, and had him work the three sheep down to the meadow within twenty feet of where we stood. Not another sheep on the hillside was in the least disturbed. Then the shepherd sent the dog with the sheep back to the exact spot where he had collected them. As a further test, he had him cut out a single sheep—of my selection—which he drove down to the cottage. There the collie opened the gate of the small corral, worked the sheep in, and closed the gate after it.

A well-trained sheep dog can interpret the signs of his master at a distance of three miles. It is not unusual for a shepherd to send his dog out to bring in sheep that are picked out with a field glass.—From "Bob Davis Abroad," by ROBERT H. DAVIS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Wind Across Texas

THE wind from the plains
lingers among the gardenia blossoms,
sighing contentedly and absorbing the
fragrance of the cool, waxen flowers,
refreshed on its journey to the sea.

EDITH HILL CARNES

Laurels for Madame Modjeska

IN SEEKING the reasons for Modjeska's brilliant success and in estimating her as an actress, one at once recognizes that she was first of all a woman of great charm, dignity and intelligence. She was a *grande dame*, a woman who was also a "lady," in the best sense of that miscellaneous word. Her friendships in her native Poland included literally almost every one who was distinguished or gave promise of being so. Though born among the people, by unaffected personal worth she found herself at once at home among the aristocracy, an aristocracy of genuine breeding and simplicity. Her record of friendships in England and America was of the kind that is achieved only by a choice spirit.

"To mention her name, as the years drift away," said William Winter, "will be to recall a presence of stately dignity, of tender poetic beauty, of exquisite refinement, and of perfect grace. Her ministration as an actress has taught again the old and precious lesson that poetry is not a dream."

Modjeska's art was fine tempered, subtle, delicate; her voice was not the great tragic voice of a Rachel. Yet by a genuinely dramatic insight that was indisputably hers, a spontaneous naturalness of word and gesture, and her great power of quiet intensity, she achieved a forcefulness far beyond that possible to mere vocal effort.

Hers was essentially the imaginative style of acting, and to Rosalind, Viola, Beatrice, and Portia she gave character and individuality, as well as charm and grace. "To get out of myself," she said of her work, "to forget all about Helena Modjeska." Thus her Rosalind and her Viola were not mere graceful, spirited women. There was, besides, an idealization that lifted them into the realm of poetry and a sense of impersonation that was a fitting response to the imagination with which the characters were conceived.

With Modjeska's first American tour began the formation of that circle of friendships outside the theatre that would alone mark her as an extraordinary woman. With Longfellow, perhaps, was her most cherished friendship. During her first visit to Boston he called on her at her hotel and she and her son went to his house in Cambridge. Of this visit she wrote, "I said I would gladly study some passages from his poems and recite them to him, and I mentioned *Hiawatha*, but he stopped me with these words: 'You do not want to waste your time in memorizing those things, and don't you speak of *Hiawatha*, or I will call you Mudjikiewis, which, by the way, sounds somewhat like your name.'"

It was Longfellow who urged Mme. Modjeska to act in London—the very summit of her ambition. When in 1880 she had repeated there her American success he wrote to her: "Now I can add my congratulations on your triumphal entry into London. How pleasant it is to be able to say, 'I told you so!' And did I not tell you so? Am I not worthy to be counted among the Minor Prophets? I cannot tell you how greatly rejoiced I am at this new success—this new wreath of laurel."—From "Heroines of the Modern Stage," by FORREST IZARD. (New York: Sturgis and Walton.)

Salisbury Close Can Never Be Commonplace

THE people in The Close were then (and doubtless still are) greatly influenced by their houses. No one living in these can ever be quite commonplace. Very few of our neighbours went to bed without first looking through their windows out into the moonlight or the starlight, to find against the sky the outline of the cathedral, standing apart upon its great sweep of lawn—a silent beatitude. Month by month they watched the stars in their courses journeying in their gigantic wheels over the spire. On summer evenings, the groups which stood gossiping in The Close over the little events of the day, were never altogether oblivious of the beauty of the glowing twilight as it slowly blurred the noble lines and the intricate carvings of the great building. . . .

Within The Close, the houses cast an almost equal spell upon their owners. And no wonder. There are in England other cathedrals: there is no other Salisbury Close. The whole story of English domestic architecture is told within its walls. The palace is a history in itself. Its park wall was built from the stones of the Norman cathedral at Old Sarum; and its vaulted crypt was the hall of the house of that Bishop Poore who founded the present cathedral in 1220. Successive bishops went on adding to the palace for six hundred years; and during all those centuries, houses were being built in The Close. . . .

The people who lived in The Close presented a unique combination of elsewhere incompatible attitudes towards their houses. In the first place, they took them entirely as a matter of course. There seemed to them nothing remarkable in the fact that they had been chosen by Divine Decree to run in and out to their tea-parties through those supremely beautiful doorways. That—so it seemed to these scholarly canons and gentle old maids—is what the houses are like in which one lives. Then there was the other point of view. Their natural acquiescence in their good fortune never blinded them to the beauty of their surroundings. No one in The Close was surprised if a passing visitor asked permission to look inside the door and into the rooms. Such visits seemed as natural as the milkman's daily call. The lot had fallen unto them in a fair ground and they knew it.—EDITH OLIVIER, in "Without Knowing Mr. Walkley." (London: Faber & Faber.)

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Granite State Hears Protest On Liquor Ads

Board's action is assailed as entirely contrary to New Hampshire plan of liquor control.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12—Disclosure that the State Liquor Commission has signed a contract with a newly-formed advertising corporation to use ostentatious "flicker" signs in State liquor stores today brought a storm of comment here.

"It is entirely contrary to the principle upon which New Hampshire's system of handling liquor is founded," one critic declared. It was pointed out that the Commission has heretofore maintained a vigilant ban on newspaper advertising, and that the addition of the device to store walls is a contradiction of the Commission's affirmed policy of "circumspect displays."

State welfare groups immediately began the preparation of formal protests, while hostile observers picked flaws in the reasons given by the Commission for installation of the system.

Commission's Reasons

William A. Jackson, Chairman of the Commission, said that principal motivation in signing the contract was to "increase" the revenue in the stores. The fact that the liquor stores last year showed a 25 per cent profit was immediately brought forward to refute this argument.

The arrangement entered into between the State and the advertising company calls for the payment of between $1,200 and $1,500 for each of the 32 liquor stores in which the device is used.

A potential profit to the State of about $50,000 is thus indicated. The advertising company, although incorporated in this State, lists three Boston men among its officers. They are Leon Goldstein, David Malkiel, and Harry G. Cohen. Bernard B. Chase, former Chairman of the Liquor Commission here, is treasurer.

Solicitation Started

Solicitation of advertising from distillers whose products are sold in state stores has already begun, Mr. Jackson said that censorship over all advertisements would be exercised by his Commission.

The devices will permit the alternate flashing on and off of the displays of approximately 20 distillers.

Critics recalled that the State Highway Department and State Forestry Department both have been the point of similar arguments before. The Highway Department at one time printed a booklet for which paid advertising was solicited. The booklet was dropped, after charges of "amiable coercion" were brought.

Fore River Gets Four New Ships

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the American Export Lines, Inc., yesterday completed arrangements for the construction of four $2,559,000 cargo vessels to be built at the Fore River Plant under permanent subsidy agreements of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act.

Announcement of the formal signing of the contracts had been delayed for many weeks because the agreement was the first to be executed by a privately-owned American-flag shipping company under the Marine Act. The American Export Company operates one of the largest fleets in the Merchant Marine.

The four vessels, first of 10 to be built by the Export Company in the next five years, will be 475 feet long with a cruising radius of 15,000 miles.

Demand Grows for Probe Of Spohrer Case Causes

In Boston Today

State Treasurer Also Asks Inquiry

Following Judge Emil E. Fuchs's demand that Attorney General Paul A. Dever investigate the Legislative Committee which investigated the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, State Treasurer William E. Hurley announced today that he, too, had written to the Attorney General asking further search into the conduct of the Commission's East Boston office.

"I was satisfied—after reading the evidence of the witnesses before the legislative committee and the East Boston Court hearing of Alfred Spohrer, Supervisor of the East Boston office—that there had been irregularities in connection with the handling of refunds at the East Boston office, and that I believed the matter should be thoroughly investigated," Mr. Hurley said he told the Attorney General.

Terming the alleged larceny charges brought against Mr. Spohrer as part of a political plot to discredit the administration of the Commission, Judge Fuchs, Chairman of the Commission, made his request yesterday.

Judge Fuchs demanded this action from the Attorney General's Department against the Investigating Committee for allegedly violating the law by disclosing the names of beneficiaries of unemployment compensation payments.

Mr. Dever said that he has ordered Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham to investigate the case and report to him. Along with the instructions, Mr. Derham was given a complete transcript of the testimony taken at the Investigating Committee's hearings which includes the charges brought against Mr. Spohrer. The Supervisor was found not guilty of the alleged larceny charges in the East Boston District Court.

German Students Enjoy Ice Cream

A group of high school students from Germany who are making an educational tour through the eastern part of the United States arrived in Boston last night where they stopped at the Hotel Brunswick. They will remain just for today making trips around the city and in Cambridge.

The party arrived in New York a fortnight ago. After spending a week there, they stopped off at Lakeville, Conn., where the boys and girls stayed at Camp Sloane. From Boston they will go to Albany, Niagara Falls, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and then home to Germany, most of them living in the western part of the country.

Dr. Christian Carstensen, in charge of the group, is one of the instructors during the trip. He is a former teacher at Tabor Academy in Marion, Mass.

When the pupils return to their respective high schools, they will receive credit for study while on this trip.

The group were eating breakfast and after having their regular menu they topped it off with ice cream. These youngsters cannot get enough of "your American ice cream." They order it with every meal.

A few members of the group took a taxi tour around the city last night and saw the airport, waterfront, Charles River, Statehouse, and City Hall. They also were admitted to the mapparium at The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Most of the students have cameras and take many "shots" in each city they visit. They are allowed to take as many pictures as they wish, but the developing and printing of the films must be done in Germany.

Young Germans Tour New England

By a Staff Photographer

Party of High School Students Shown During Their Day's Visit in Boston

Front row, left to right—Dr. Christian Carstensen, who is in charge of the trip, Mrs. Carstensen, Dr. Veltrup, Miss Ilse Engenhardt, Hebert Seeger, Heinz Wolf.

Second row—Rolf Müller, Paul Brand, Ingo Spaing, Albertus Butz, Dieter Berg, Wolfram Triumpelmann.

Third row—Karl Berghoff, Artur Aengenvoort, Helmud Schwartze, Georg Graser, Harold Pabst.

'Middle Class' Is Found Chief New Deal Prey

Pays most, benefits least, B. U. professor says of attempt to balance economic level.

The Middle Class is paying heavily for the New Deal, while benefiting relatively little, Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Director of the Graduate Division of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, declared today.

The economic position of this numerous group is being lowered by Government measures that are improving the economic status of the poor, Professor Sutcliffe said in an interview.

Thus the spread between the two groups is being reduced, the university economist contended.

Professor Sutcliffe discussed the position of the Middle Class after five years of the New Deal Administration. While the most numerous class in the country, it is the least talked of. It is that strange, almost indefinable mixture of skilled laborers, white collar people, farmers, small businessmen, numerous executives and professional people who may be described only as being neither rich nor poor. Yet, while no individual in this group is rich, the class, taken as a whole, is the wealthiest in the country.

"The philosophy of taking from those who have and giving to those who have not has become entrenched in Washington," stated the economist. "What happens to all the American people is of little concern compared with the plight of the indigent.

Poor Get the Gravy

"While Federal money is being given to the poor, the Middle Class is being ground down economically, its purchasing power reduced. It is being taxed drastically, its savings deposits and life insurance policies jeopardized, its income from investments and small houses curtailed."

The economist said New Deal policies, if continued, would "tax the Middle Class out of existence." While Federal income taxes affect only about 3,000,000 persons, of whom many are in the Middle Class, "hidden" taxes affect everybody who spends money. These include excise taxes on commodities and services, such as gasoline and amusements, and taxes on manufacturers and utilities, which are paseed on in the form of higher prices.

Taxes Still Rising

Such taxes have risen sharply and still are going up, he stated.

With manufacturers threatened with anti-monopoly suits and utilities threatened with competition from regional duplicates of the TVA, neither group is willing to expand, Professor Sutcliffe asserted. As a result, the jobless remain on relief rolls or WPA and have to be supported out of taxation.

Moreover, the New Deal's "punishment" of "big business" cuts the earnings of numerous small shareholders and jeopardizes the savings banks and insurance companies, which under the law must invest in utility and large business enterprises. This results also in interest rates being cut by savings banks and dividends being slashed by mutual life insurance firms.

Each of these developments reduces the income of teachers, clerks, stenographers, storekeepers, farmers, and others who have small savings, while higher taxes increase their expenses. The net effect is a drop in the purchasing power of the Middle Class, the economist averred.

Many People Hit

It is a "mistake" to think that "socking the corporations" will hurt only the rich, he continued, when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company alone has 450,000 stockholders. Nearly 4,000,000 individuals hold shares in public utilities, he said.

It is also a mistake, he went on, to believe that housing projects in slum areas will not hurt the middle class. When apartments in such projects are rented for $5 a room, they "simply can't be self-sustaining," and the balance of the cost has to be borne from taxation, he said. In addition, rentals at $5 a room bring down rental rates throughout adjacent communities, slashing revenues for those who take in roomers or rent properties to others.

"The Middle Class is paying the piper, but not calling the tune," said Prof. Sutcliffe. "The poor and uneducated, whom the 'haves' are now supporting, are most easily used by the politicians. The Middle Class thus is losing both political and economic power.

"It is true that we are our brother's keeper, but our brother should earn his keep."

Mayors Bid Hurley To Stop Quibbling

The Mayors of Massachusetts called upon Governor Hurley and the Legislature today to cease "quibbling" over unemployment and immediately enact a program that will bring at least some relief to the unemployed in the industrial localities of the State.

Through Edward J. Voke, President of the Mayors Club and Mayor of Chelsea, the Mayors urged the Governor and the Legislature to end the summer-long partisan controversy over unemployment by accepting a new compromise plan.

The Committee met for a hearing on Governor Hurley's unemployment relief bill now before the Legislature which provides that the $5,000,000 now in the highway fund be expended on 55 specific projects to give 5,000 men five months work.

Instead of spending the $5,000,000 in the highway fund entirely at the direction of the Department of Public Works—as the Governor wishes—the Legislature should allocate $2,500,000 to the DPW and $2,500,000 directly to the cities and towns, as the Mayors wish, suggested Mayor Voke to the Committee.

"Forget the quibbling," declared Mayor Voke. "We believe this plan will effect a compromise on both sides. We need relief and we need it right away."

Governor Pays Navy Yard Visit

Returning the courtesy call paid to him Wednesday, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today visited Charlestown Navy Yard and its new commandant, Admiral William T. Tarrant. He was accorded a Marine Guard of Honor.

How Law Came To Split Family

Explaining the deportation yesterday of a penniless Canadian family, leaving behind a nine-year-old United States-born son to enter an orphan asylum, Miss Mary H. Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the Boston District, issued the following statement today:

"Mr. and Mrs. Maxime Richard and their 13-year-old daughter Rosella were deported on Aug. 11, 1938, to Canada where they will resume their residence at Saint Anne de Kemp, New Brunswick.

"A nine-year-old son, a United States citizen, is remaining in the United States because of the inability of Canadian authorities to authorize his admission to Canada at present.

"Immigration authorities have been endeavoring for the past few years to help this family, offering every privilege and assistance to straighten out the matter without resorting to deportation. In 1937 the Washington Office of the Immigration Service granted a voluntary departure to the father, mother and daughter who were illegally resident in the United States and subject to deportation. Every effort was made to have them accept this privilege but it was unavailing, and communications from the office were not answered by the Richard family."

The family has been on relief since its head, an unemployed chairmaker, lost a WPA job in Gardner, Mass., several months ago. Although the boy was born in Gardner and is therefore a United States citizen—and may not be admitted, without visible means of support, to Canada at the present time—his sister, like his father and mother, are classified as Canadians who entered the United States illegally before his birth.

Sprague Urges Plan E as Best For Cambridge

(Continued from Page 1)

able, to begin getting more for the tax dollar."

This Plan E is a form of government based on that used in Cincinnati, Ohio, which in the last 12 years has raised itself from an example of bad government to presently stand as a model municipality. The plan involves election of a City Council by proportional representation.

This scheme of election, governmental experts hold, guarantees a fair vote with control given the majority while minority groups are assured of a voice.

The City Council elected by this plan is claimed to be considerably above the usual average. The Council chooses a Mayor from its own membership. The Mayor presides over the Council, acts as Chairman of the School Committee and as political leader of the community.

In addition to the Mayor, the Council employs a City Manager to actually administer the affairs of the community. This is usually a professional municipal administrator, thoroughly schooled in the intricacies of city government.

Cites Previous Success

"I urge all Cambridge citizens to study this plan, and to examine the results it has brought in the other cities where it has been used," Professor Sprague said.

"I am sure they will find, as I have, that such communities as Cincinnati enjoy all the municipal services we do, have equally well paid employees, better streets and better kept public buildings, and an infinitely better civic pride—all at less than half the Cambridge tax rate."

Mr. Hillery made it clear that he signed the petition as a private individual and not as an official of the American Legion. "I believe in the plan," he said, "it means better government for Cambridge."

Merit System

He also said he understood that a number of City employees were interested in the plan because of the assured application of the merit system that would follow its adoption.

Miss Wilson said she had studied government in school and had been told of the progress that usually results from adoption of the proportional representation council-manager form of government.

"I like it because it is a modern, streamlined way of governing," she said.

Markets Reflect Weather; Corn Prices Trend Upward

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Fowl and some meats are bidding for public favor in competition with seafood this week end, for swordfish, popular and hearty food, is at new lows for the season today.

Faneuil Hall district prices are 30 cents a pound for swordfish but as little as 19 cents is asked in some of the ultra-modern food shops where business is done on a large scale. Chain stores ask from 21 to 23 cents.

But chicken, too, is lower, as if to retain interest of shoppers, with as low as 21 cents a pound quoted today by "lowest prices always" type of stores, for three-pound average. Chains want 25 cents, while Faneuil Hall stalls stressing quality are asking 32 cents for fowl, in some cases, and up to 48 cents for heavy capons.

Lamb continues plentiful and is featured in many retailers' shops, the usual price being 25 cents a pound for lamb legs, though at least one store quotes 23 cents as a "special." In Faneuil Hall, 27 to 28 cents is a common price, where 30 cents was expected a week ago.

Pork prices are down a bit with roasts bringing 25 to 28 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls. And pork, as well as limb, chicken and "heavy foods" finds a better call with the cooler weather than it did during the recent hot spell.

Beef and Fish Up

Beef prices hold high, even with chain stores. One large distributor quotes 33 cents for prime rib roast today, and Faneuil Hall stalls ask 45 to 50 cents. Some chain stores last week quoted 27 cents.

Delicacies in seafood such as live lobsters are going up, today's price being 38 cents in downtown Boston, a gain of three cents over a week ago. Lobster meat is unchanged at $1.75 a pound. Lake trout remains at 35 cents, the same price quoted for halibut.

Vegetables show but little change in price as a general thing. Supplies appear plentiful at market places and the variety is broader, perhaps, as the season advances. For fall is fast approaching, with harvest time and the country fair close at hand, two important events in the farmer's calendar, and sure indications of fall vegetables, apples and sweet cider.

Red cabbage is in the market this week at 5 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall area, where beets and carrots are found at 6 cents a bunch, new white onions at 12 cents and gren corn around 50 cents a dozen ears for the best. Increasing ravages of the corn borer are seen in market men's forecasts that prices are not likely to get much if any lower on good corn. Of course, corn is plentiful, and much lower prices are found without shopping around, but particular housewives who get a bargain in price frequently find that the waste is greater than the good part.

Chain stores are offering vegetables at less than Faneuil Hall prices, beets and carrots being found commonly at 2 bunches for 9 cents. Kentucky Wonders—delicious beans that are filling—are found at 15 cents a pound, grown near-by. Cabbage is 3 to 4 cents a pound, apparently on the upward trend. Cauliflowers are offered as high as 30 cents in the Faneuil Hall district and lower in some other markets.

Berries and Melons

Native blueberries are 25 cents a quart for good, solid berries. Large supplies are coming in daily from Nova Scotia, and domestic communities. Beach plums appeared in the Faneuil Hall markets this week at 25 cents a quart basket and at the week end are quoted from 15 to 25 cents in the different stores. They are larger than those commonly found along Cape Cod and Cape Ann and appear to be not over-ripe but boosted by ambitious salesmen are exceptionally fine for jelly and preserves.

Melons are plentiful, cantaloupes of fairly large size being found at chain stores at 2 for 17 cents. California contributes Casabe and the Persian this week, selling all the way from 50 cents to $1 depending on size and quality. Watermelons are found in chain stores at 39 cents each, but the selection is smaller than earlier in the season.

Leon Stone

Courteous Driver Gets Reward For Repairing Auto

"While driving through a residential section of Newton," reports a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, "my automobile stalled. Knowing that my car wasn't out of gas, I was uncertain what to do. The driver of the car bearing the registration number 441,877 who was passing by, stopped, and came back, offering assistance. He found the trouble with the ignition, and upon inspecting the car discovered that the wires connected to the key switch had become disconnected. Within a few minutes he connected the wires at the switch and also inside the engine.

"If this courteous driver had not come along, probably I would have been delayed for some time trying to discover the trouble."

The daily award of two free tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theater will be sent this driver—Albert G. Lacombe, 10 Linder Terrace, Newton.

Two such awards are made daily for acts of courtesy reported on highways in Greater Boston. The other award goes to

Anna M. Scott
(license number 440,816)
24 Goden Street
Belmont

The story of the courteous incident, sent in by a Monitor subscriber, reads:

"I would like to submit the following example of friendly consideration. I was driving out of an alley near Harvard Square, Cambridge, into Brattle Street. I was waiting for a break in the traffic so I could swing into line. The driver of car number 440,816 paused and let me come out of the alley, and with a smile, very kindly allowed me to go ahead. I greatly appreciated this act of courtesy."

Old House in Modern Manner Preserves Colonial Flavor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature
By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the western slope of a hillside in Winchester, Mass., commanding a telescopic view of the rolling countryside, stands a gambrel-roofed house that looks as though it might have been there for at least 200 years. Its mellowed timbers breathe an atmosphere of colonial New England. Its hand-hewn beams are held in place by wooden pegs. And its owner comes home each night to open the weathered old pine door with a key six inches long.

"That's where the Gleason family has lived for generations," remark Winchester's old-timers. But they refer to the site rather than the rambling old house that now stands on Worthen Road with the mellowed appearance of colonial dignity and charm. For the original farmhouse has been dismantled and its ancient beams and framing boards now make up a large portion of the construction materials for a home old in design but practically new.

For years the old farmhouse had stood idle with latchstring broken and rambling wings in a state of gradual disintegration. Other farms around it had gone "on the block" to be scrapped for modern construction. But Loring Gleason wanted a home in keeping with the atmosphere in which the Gleason family had been reared . . . that of early American, dating back to the Pilgrims.

Old in Modern Form

To obtain the illusion of old age so revered by New Englanders, Mr. Gleason and his energetic architect, Jerome B. Foster, selected a type of American architecture that ranges close to that of Elizabethan England. The roof is the most dis-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Marcella Gets His License Back

Felix A. Marcella, Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission, whose motor registration was suspended after Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin saw the car registered to Marcella cut out of line on the Old Colony Boulevard July 5, received his registration back from the Registrar today.

At the same time Mr. Goodwin suspended the driving license of Albert C. Vara, alleged driver of the car, for seven days.

Eonomical Space

There is no portion of a residence in which space can be provided more economically than in the basement, according to W. C. Harrington, agricultural engineer at M. S. C.

Rhode Island Drives for Safe Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

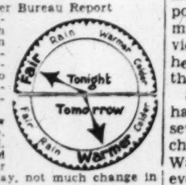
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12—Rhode Island launched a campaign this week for safety at beaches and ponds. Spurred by mounting bathing mishaps, Gov. Robert E. Quinn and Dr. Edward A. McLaughlin, State Director of Public Health, discussed plans for additional guards with Capt. Roger W. Wheeler, Chief of the State Division of Life Saving.

Captain Wheeler listed beaches which he considered not properly watched and won the Governor's sanction for hiring 15 more guards.

Meanwhile, Dr. McLaughlin announced he would call a meeting of policemen, firemen, and city and town officials at which a State-wide rescue league will be formed. He proposes the policemen and firemen be instructed in emergency methods and that a safety unit be established in every community.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Saturday; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds diminishing.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds becoming moderate north over extreme south portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	66	Minneapolis	60	80
Bermuda	82	84	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	66	78	New York	68	88
Denver	64	80	Norfolk	76	96
Helena	68	92	Philadelphia	72	86
Kansas City	64	88	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	68	86	San Francisco	56	70
Miami	82	88	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 12.
B—Maximum, Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:05 a. m., 9.9 feet.
Saturday 1:31 p. m., 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:21 p. m.

The Week in Rhode Island

officials in Washington have agreed to a Federal grant of $607,330 for the project if it is carried out.

GOP Party Split

T. Kenneth Wright was ousted as Chairman of the Pawtucket Republican City Committee this week at a special meeting of the Committee. The vote was 29 to 11. Several weeks ago an attempt to oust Mr. Wright failed by a narrow margin.

Mr. Wright characterized the move as "farcical," and said it proved that the Old Guard once more was back in control of the Party. The ousted Chairman had been charged with laxity in getting out voters for registration and with failing to patch up Party squabbles.

Industrial Boosters

Members of the State Industrial Development Commission, a new organization formed to seek ways to obtain new industries for Rhode Island, heard Governor Quinn pledge his support when they met for the first time this week.

The three aims of the Commission are to bring new industries to the State, retain present industries, and to find occupants for Rhode Island's closed plants.

The Commission has a big job ahead of it, the Governor said. He pointed out that funds for the Commission's work have not been provided, but expressed the hope that he could find a way to help finance the work.

Similar industrial commissions have been operated successfully in several Rhode Island communities, chiefly Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Warren. This is the first time, however, that the scheme has been attempted on a State-wide scale.

City Can't Pay Bills

The town of North Providence is virtually bankrupt and is unable to pay salaries of teachers, janitors, and town officers, William L. Clark, Democratic Town Treasurer, revealed this week in an open letter to the taxpayers.

Meanwhile, a campaign is being waged over a proposal for a $1,300,000 PWA sewer project. A special town meeting has been called for Saturday afternoon when the taxpayers will vote on the sewer proposal. PWA

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell, 3:53, 7:01, 10:13. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers, 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Valee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
William Powell and Luise Rainer in "Emperor's Candlesticks." Also "I'll Take Romance," with Melvyn Douglas and Grace Moore. Continuous from from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:08, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—

"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:28, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:50, 3:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Find What's Wrong." "The Forgotten Step," Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 8:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
W. C. Fields in "Big Broadcast of 1938." Also "Annapolis Salute," with Jimmy Ellison and Marsha Hunt. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Strand—
"No Time to Marry," featuring Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon and Scott Colton.

Boston—
James Cagney in "Something to Sing About." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10. Also "Daredevil Drivers," featuring Dick Purcell. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

University—
Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas in "Toy Wife." 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Brookline Village Theater—
"You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. 3:40, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward. 2, 5:10, 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Babe Ruth Center of Interest in Visit Here With Dodgers—Weather Heavy Yesterday

Boston Welcomes Ruth In Role of Brooklyn Coach

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston opened its doors to Babe Ruth today—the same broad-shouldered, spindle-legged Babe who thrilled baseball millions with his home-run hitting for 22 years. Less corpulent than when he wore a Braves' uniform three seasons back, and noticeably happy about his return to the game, the Babe lounged in his luxurious suite in the Copley Plaza this morning and talked about his new job as a Brooklyn Dodger coach.

"I'm sure glad to get back in baseball," smiled the idol of youngsters as he dropped into a big easy chair. "Yes sir, it wasn't any fun on the outside looking in. A fellow misses the crowds and the smell of a clubhouse. I hope I can stay in the game the rest of my life."

Fans Wish Him "Luck"

The telephone rang, as it had been about every two minutes during the morning.

"Hello," bellowed Babe. "Who? Oh yes. How are yah kid? Sure, I'll be out there this afternoon. See yah then. Thanks. So-long."

"Guess they haven't forgotten the old guy," he boomed, fingering a new ball that he had just autographed for some friend. "They keep calling and wishing me 'luck.' And you can tell them all I appreciate it."

Had Babe a financial interest in the Brooklyn club? Was he expecting to succeed Burleigh Grimes eventually?

"No is the answer to both questions," the Babe went on, with emphasis. "If I have any money in the club, it's news to me. I don't know who started that story. I'm here as a coach, on straight salary. If they make me manager later on, that's fine. Naturally I hope for that promotion with some club, sometime.

Works With Grimes

"I like working with Grimes. We get along. I'm doing the best I can to help him and the club. That's all I can say about the job. If I ever sign a manager's contract, you'll probably hear about it as soon as I do."

The telephone rang again. "Just another fan," the voice on the other end of the wire said, "who wants to wish you 'luck.'" A bellhop brought more mail. Babe took them all with smiles and "thank yous."

What about Hank Greenberg? Did Babe think Hank could pass his home run record of 60, established with the Yankees in 1927?

"Well, no. I don't think he can," he continued. "Of course, I wish him all the success in the world. But I figure it this way. To hit 70 or more, a fellow's got to get at least two every five games. Right now, Hank's three behind that schedule. He would have to hit four during the next seven games to catch up. Also, he'll need something like 22 in the last 55 games. I doubt if he makes it."

* * *

Answering the demand of fans, Babe takes a regular turn in batting practice before the game and always manages to drive a few balls over the fence.

* * *

His eye at the plate is apparently as sharp as ever. But running the bases and in the field is another story.

* * *

The Bees and Dodgers play successive double-headers tomorrow (Ladies Day) and Sunday. The series closes the home stand of the locals. They return from a western tour on Sept. 3.

Springfield In Quebec Amateur Hockey League

MONTREAL, Aug. 12 (CP)—Applications from one United States and two Canadian teams for franchises in the Quebec Senior Provincial Hockey League were accepted at the loop's annual meeting here after all last year's executives unanimously were re-elected.

A team from Springfield, Mass., and Quebec entries from Lachine and Shawinigan Falls, were granted franchises while other applications from Quebec, Verdun and Cornwall, Ont., were left with officers of the league to be decided upon.

Applications from New Haven and Providence, made previously, were withdrawn before the meeting and another from Three Rivers, Que., was discarded because the team will not have an arena ready when the season opens, Nov. 6.

Boston, Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, members of the league last season, will operate again this year.

The league will accept Quebec's entry provided the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, which controls hockey in the Province, overrules the agreement which does not allow the Provincial loop to operate in Quebec or Montreal.

Cornwall asked to be given a week's time in which they might reconsider and possibly withdraw their application.

The executives re-elected were: P. Horace Boivin of Granby, president; Ulysses Paquin of Montreal, first vice-president; Dr. O. A. Caza of Valleyfield, second vice president; Rene L. Duberge of Sherbrooke, third vice-president; Ernest Comte of Montreal, secretary-treasurer, and Paul Lahaye, president of the publicity committee.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First three in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lombardi, Reds	85	316	37	112	.354
Travis, Senators	98	381	71	133	.349
Foxx, Red Sox	95	359	86	125	.348
Steinbacher, W. Sox	80	317	48	108	.341
McCormick, Reds	102	436	65	146	.335
Vaughan, Pirates	99	366	59	122	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	38	Goodman, Reds	27
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Ott, Giants	27
York, Tigers	24	Camilli, Dodgers	16
Johnson, Athletics	23	Mize, Cardinals	16
Di Maggio, Yanks	21		
Clift, Browns	20		

Swampscott Juniors Peeking Into Next Week

By a Staff Photographer

Those Yankee Dory boys from Swampscott, defending their North Shore junior sailing championship this year, get back to work again next week. Standing (left to right)—Blaine Kehoe, Thomas Rowen, Bruce Durkee, alternate, and C. Barber Dunwoody, captain, are casting weather eyes in an attempt to telescope next week's conditions while racing in their own Dories during Marblehead Race Week. After sailing three races three weeks ago, bad weather forced the postponement of the series until next week.

Sea Ironed Out for Today In Marblehead Race Week

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 12—A light northwesterly, which began to perk up a mite by early afternoon, pulled a laundry man stunt this morning, when it ironed out the ruffled and lumpy sea, the cause of so much concern yesterday, leaving as a result from its quick and thorough process, a dry cleaned overhead and blue sea, with a few wrinkles to match.

So complete was this cleaning job that the hardy sailors (or were they fool-hardy?) who braved the easterly slop yesterday, and who expected a three-day continuous performance, were greatly surprised upon their awakening this morning.

Corinthian Yacht Club's opener of 264 boats was perhaps the most uncomfortable racing day experienced in the modern history of the racers. Added to the 20-foot high rollers, sometimes double-capped for pounding purposes, was a decline in the fair breeze which had started the boats on their courses. The leaders in all the classes were able to escape this curtailment, and then left their rivals far astern as they reached and ran before the rollers.

The larger classes were the most bothered of the fleet. The Eight Meters especially had their troubles with the lack of wind and steep rollers. With their long overhang, they were unable to ride over the crest of the waves, and were continually lugging three and four inches of water at the deck house. The Q's, Thirty Square Meters, Triangles and Class I Manchesters all experienced the same difficulty.

Meanwhile such classes as the Stars and Indians, also sailing the outside courses, were making the best of the conditions. The Pleasant Park yachtsmen, the Reid brothers with their Star boat Lancer, found two wind shifts and the sloppy going to their liking, and pulled out a six-minute lead in this smart class. Art Jamison sailed his Cape Ann, Shark 3, to second berth, but Stan Ogilvie with his Jay kept his Charles Francis Adams Cup lead with a third place.

The Indians were spread out in warlike fashion, but were sailing circles around most of the larger boats. The leading Indians even beat the Eights into the finish line, the "big fellows" having trouble holding wind in their sails.

* * *

Head Winds and Slop:—Harry Noyes's Gypsy, winner in the Eights yesterday, picked up her winning margin in a clever way . . . To leeward of the leading Marbett, near the windward mark and abreast of four other Eights, all were becalmed . . . Suddenly Noyes ordered the sheets eased and three men hanging on the boom to hold the little wind in the sails, and Gypsy began to move . . . It was Gypsy's first this week.

Pike Noyes made a family day of it when he led Russ Smollett, sailing Mayor Burgin's Adams Class Claire 2, across the line . . . Young Harry Noyes sailed aboard Gypsy yesterday . . . The smaller Essex 4, owned by Arthur Stevens, took the Thirties into camp . . . "Sis" Hovey had last year's Rainbow afterguard aboard with her, when her father Chandler, her brother "Buss," and Morgan Harris boarded her new Oriole . . . As usual, Miss Hovey took the tiller up-the-wind with Harris helming in the reach and run . . . Oriole took a backwashing from her previous day's triumph, finishing fifth.

* * *

Other opening day leaders: Hank O'Brien sailing Leslie Rawding's Nipper; Ben Smith in the Triangles with Teaser 5; National Women's Sailing Champion, Frances McElwain, with her Cohasset Shooting Star; Chic Graf over the Indians with Lark; Charles Martin in his Swampscott Dory, Louise, and Joe Bushnell, his second straight, in the Snipes.

* * *

Word from the Vineyard has it that the New York Yacht Club cruise is ready to set sail tomorrow for this port . . . It would have been a rough passage around the Cape yesterday.

New Record Set In Western Golf By Patty Berg

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—After three years of running second, little Patty Berg of Minneapolis was a first-time winner today of the Women's Western Golf Association 72-hole derby, longest medal play event sanctioned for women players in this country.

Miss Berg winged home far in front of her field yesterday, completing the four rounds in 308 strokes, a new tournament record. Her rounds were 73, 78, 75 and a final 82, the card of 73 being the best single round ever registered in the event.

Second place finisher was Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., winner of the tourney for the last three summers and holder of the previous record of 309 shots, made in 1937. The Lexington girl, with a final round of 78, two under par, had an aggregate of 318 strokes. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, with a last round of 76, finished third at 321, a stroke better than Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, who had a final card of 83.

The winner, current Trans-Mississippi titleholder and twice runner-up in the national open, almost missed the new tournament mark. Even par through 15 holes, she needed only par figures on the last three holes to crack the old mark by three shots. She ran into a trap and overplayed her third shot to slip two strokes over par on the 17th, but then tightened to par the final hole and clinch the new record honor.

German 'Cuppers' In United States For Zone Matches

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The German Davis Cup tennis team arrived late yesterday on the Europa and continued on a most immediately to Boston, where next Thursday it will engage either Japan or Australia in the inter-zone final.

Henner Henkel, Georg von Metaxa, and Rolf Goepfert compose the team, with F. Conrad Uhl along as non-playing captain. With Henkel and Metaxa doing all the playing, they recently won the European zone championship for the fourth consecutive year. Goepfret, a youngster, is along mostly for the experience he may gain.

The Germans felt certain Australia would trim Japan in their North American zone match at Montreal.

"We expect to play the Australians, but we don't expect to win," said Henkel. "Metaxa and I haven't been playing together long enough."

Metaxa, champion of Austria last year and a left-hander, is a towering young man of 23, with a terrific service and a steady baseline game.

The winner of the inter-zone next week will challenge the American team for the cup at the Germantown Cricket Club on Sept. 3, 4 and 5.

Henkel said he hadn't seen his former Davis Cup partner, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, since the latter was imprisoned during the winter.

"If von Cramm was here I think we would have some excitement in the Davis Cup," Henner volunteered. "We were playing much better together in doubles in Australia. Will he be back on the team after he is released? Who knows?"

Chambers Victor In Archery Shoot With 3012 Total

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Maintaining the consistent pace which enabled him to take the lead from the start, Pat Chambers, of Portland, Ore., won the men's championship at the annual National Archery Association tournament here yesterday with a grand total of 3,012.

The Portland crack-shot coupled a Double American Round of 1,398 yesterday with an earlier score of 1,614, piled up in the Double York Round. Chambers set new records for the Single and Double York Round.

Larry Hughes, of Burbank, Calif., finished in second place with a Double York of 1,457 and a Double American 1,382 for a total of 2,839.

Other leaders included Ben Pearson of Little Rock, Ark., who finished seventh with 2,620, scoring 1,288 in the Double York and 1,332 in the Double American.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ernie Lombardi, Reds—His homer in 14th inning beat Cubs, 8—7.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees — Hit homer and single, driving in four runs, in 9—6 win over Senators.

Bob Johnson, Athletics — His homer with two on featured winning rally in beating Red Sox, 5—3.

Monte Stratton, White Sox — Whipped Tigers 13—1 with four hits.

Buck Newsom and Les Tietje, Browns—Pitched five-hitter and six-hitter, respectively, to trounce Indians in doubleheader.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	32	.667
Cleveland	57	38	.600
Boston	55	40	.579
Washington	52	51	.505
Detroit	49	53	.480
Chicago	41	50	.451
Philadelphia	36	59	.379
St. Louis	34	65	.343

Results Aug. 11

St. Louis 8, Cleveland 7.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
New York 9, Washington 8.
Chicago 13, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	62	38	.633
New York	57	44	.564
Chicago	56	45	.554
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
Brooklyn	47	52	.475
Boston	46	51	.474
St. Louis	43	56	.434
Philadelphia	30	66	.313

Result Aug. 11

Cincinnati 8, Chicago 7 (14 innings).
Only game played.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Await Grove Decision

Will Lefty Grove retire for the remainder of the season? Will he hang up his glove forever? These questions lingered in the camp of the Boston Red Sox this morning as they prepared to open a series with the Washington Senators.

On the afternoon of July 14, the lanky southpaw was pitching against the Detroit Tigers at Fenway Park. For four innings he held them off, allowing just four scattered hits. There were no bases on balls. But when the fifth inning arrived, Grove failed to make an appearance.

Back In Detroit

Lefty's lengthy and colorful major league career nearly ended there. After almost three weeks out of regular uniform, however, he came back against the Tigers in Detroit. Although lasting only six innings, he said his talented left arm felt fine. The Red Sox were optimistic.

But today the tall mountaineer was back where he started on that unfortunate afternoon in mid-July. His future was decidedly in doubt. Trying to win his fifteenth game in Philadelphia yesterday, he lasted only two innings. Scribes traveling with the Red Sox say there were tears in his eyes as he described the failure of his salary arm to team mates.

Whether or not Grove makes another attempt to shake off the handicap depends entirely on himself. The Red Sox let him set his own hurling program. After a layoff of several weeks, he might come back and help the club through the late days of the campaign. However, those with the interests of the great left-hander at heart, were hoping today that he would lay aside his glove for 1938.

Resting until next spring might put Grove right back up where he belongs—among the leaders of his profession. He won 14 games up to and including July 14, but has not captured one since. Apparently headed for one of his greatest seasons, Lefty must now sit and wait for 1939.

A's Win Series

By winning yesterday, the Athletics took their series with the Red Sox two games to one. George Caster opposed Grove and held the hard-hitting Bostonians to six scattered hits, blanking them during the first seven innings.

The Yankees pulled further away from the American League field yesterday by taking another from the Senators. Although limited to five hits, while their rivals made the amazing total of 17, the world champs took the game, 9 to 6. Washington pitchers handed out nine bases on balls.

As the Cleveland Indians dropped a double-header to the eighth-place St. Louis Browns, the Yankee lead this morning stood at 6½ games. The Red Sox, in third position, are 8½ games behind the New York outfit.

The loss of Grove takes away any chance the Red Sox might have had in the pennant race. Now only the Indians are in a position to threaten the Yankees. And the Tribe looked far from the contending class yesterday.

Only one National League contest was played yesterday. At Cincinnati, the home town Reds defeated the Chicago Cubs, 8 to 7, in 14 innings. Ernie Lombardi's home run broke up the overtime duel. The Reds are now only one game in back of the Bruins in the flag race.

Golf Marathons Are Common For Summer Pastime

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12 (AP)—Those seeking a world's Marathon golfing record since J. Smith Ferebee of Chicago negotiated 144 holes to win $2,500 and a half interest in a plantation must raise their sights. The mark is 252 holes.

Bob Swanson, a Los Angeles caddie, found this out June 19, 1933, when he set out at 4 a. m., to create sufficient stir to get himself a job as a professional.

Swanson shot 200 holes over par 72 Sunset Fields course, averaging 4.5 strokes per hole. Young Swanson thought he had set a mark. But he records showed:

Bruce Sutherland once played for 23 hours, completing 252 holes on the Craiglockhart course, Edinburgh, Scotland. He finished by lantern light.

On June 21, 1923, N. G. (Nick) Morris played 238 holes for an American record over the Breakenridge Municipal Course, San Antonio, Texas.

As far back as 1910 golfers were seeking Marathon marks. In that year, H. B. Lumsden played 216 holes in 19 hours at Aberdeen, Scotland.

The stunt has been a common summer pastime since.

Three English Cadets Qualify for Finals

SOUTH MARCH, Ontario, Aug. 12 (CP)—Three members of the English schoolboy team and its adjutant yesterday were among those qualified to enter the final Saturday of the Governor-General's medal competition of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Cadet-Sergt. W. W. Etches, Cadet-Sergt. H. L. Bowen-Davies and Cadet B. G. Cronk were the three team members who qualified, with the adjutant, Lieut. D. A. Grenfell.

Sergeant Etches made the highest score of the English team when he posted a 98, seven short of possible. Bowen-Davies had 96, Cronk 95 and Lieutenant Grenfell, 94.

The match between the English team and a picked Canadian team for the Michael Faraday trophy will be fired today. The match calls for eight men on each side.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant rejected $7,500 offer from Bill O'Brien, New York tennis promoter.

Five Years Ago

Ralph Metcalfe equalled world record for 100 meters, and 200 meters, doing 10.3 and 20.6 in international meet at Budapest.

Latest Bee Purchase

Wide World

Edward Miller

A batting pose of Shortstop Miller of the Kansas City Club of the American Association, whose purchase by the Boston Bees was announced this week. He comes to Boston next spring. The Bees have given up Gil English, infielder, and John Riddle, catcher. Two other players and an unannounced sum of money are also involved in the deal. He is 5ft, 8in., weighs 165 pounds and bats righthanded.

Sporting Around the Hub

Members of the German Davis Cup tennis team, winners of the recent European Zone final, are in the Hub at the Ritz-Carlton. They will work out on Longwood's grass courts in preparation for next week's inter-zone finals against the winner of the Japanese-Australian series now in progress at Montreal. Henkel, von Metaxa and Goepfert make up the Greater Germany team with Conrad Uhl acting as non-playing captain. The matches at Longwood will be held next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, weather permitting.

The New England's P. G. A. championship will be played this year at nearby Unicorn Country Club in Stoneham, Sept. 12 and 13. There has been $300 in prize money posted and Les Cottrell, president of the N. E. P. G. A., and other Unicorn officials expect a big field to battle Bob Crowley for his title.

* * *

Two of Harvard's one time football stars, Ben Tichnor, all-America center, and Art Huguley, a back, today were on the sidelines—sidelines of a fairway at the Essex County Club. Playing in the club's twenty-fourth annual four-ball invitation golf carnival, Tichnor and Huguley were forced to bow their colors to Judge Ralph Reeve, of Tedesco, and Johnny Way, 4 and 3. Outstanding shot in yesterday's round was made by Bobby Hood, Jr., of Tedesco, who walloped a spoon shot 185 yards right into the cup on the 438-yard hole for an eagle deuce.

* * *

Judges and lawyers left their benches and court rooms yesterday for a little golfing in the monthly Bench and Bar Golfing Association tournament. Amos Shepherdson, Boston lawyer, toured the Marshfield course to card a total 85 to win low gross prize.

* * *

Tom Kanaly, chairman of the national running championship committee, has announced that the title run of 25 kilometers will be held at Newport, R. I., Aug. 20. The New England A. A. A. U. has waived the usual entry fee. Entries must be in the hands of William J. Donovan, 127 Thames Street, Newport, before midnight, Aug. 17.

* * *

Boston hockey fans will be glad to learn that Bill Cowley, popular Bruins' center, who was reported to have been in a serious automobile accident Wednesday night at Renfrew, Ont., was only shaken up and is expected to be all right in a day or so.

* * *

New England tennis stars have converged on Bretton Woods, N. H., today, for the opening of the local net tournament. Sumner Rodman of Boston, Harvard graduate and former Massachusetts junior tennis champion, and Harrison Rowbotnam, also of Boston, are the outstanding favorites.

* * *

The third annual Mt. Washington road race will be held tomorrow on the famous Mt. Washington Auto Road. It is an eight-mile run, starting at the Glen House in Pinkham Notch, winding up over the eastern slope and to the top. Francis Darrah, record holder for the run, and Paul Donato, winner last year, are among those to run tomorrow.

Sovik Takes Medal Honors at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Larry Sovik, five times Syracuse city champion, used his knowledge of a home town golf course to good advantage yesterday to win the qualifying medal of the Syracuse Yacht and Country Club's ninth annual invitation tourney with a par equaling 72.

Sovik put together a one over par outgoing 37 with an incoming one under par 35 for his score, one stroke ahead of Chuck Kocsis, Walker Cupper and defending champion, who carded a 37-36 for a one over par 73.

A stiff wind off near-by Oneida Lake sent most scores soaring and kept par from taking an expected beating.

Close to Kocsis in third place were Arnold Zimmerman, Hornell, 38-36—74; Bob Babbish, Detroit, 39-35—74; Tom Sheehan, Notre Dame golf captain, 36-38—74; Ray Billows, Walker Cupper from Poughkeepsie, 35-39—74; and Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., 36-38—74.

Two More Night Games

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today they would play two more night games at Ebbets Field this season. The game scheduled with Philadelphia last Wednesday night and rained out will be played Thursday night, Sept. 8. In addition the Dodgers will play the Boston Bees Friday night, Aug. 19.

A schedule shift was necessary to accommodate the Sept. 8 game. The original schedule called for the Dodgers to play in Philadelphia Sept. 6-7-8 but the game scheduled for the 8th will be payed as part of a double-header on Sept. 7.

Auspicious Start

CHICAGO (AP)—Milt Popovich, Montana State halfback signed by the Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League, galloped 79 yards against Southern California the first time he carried the ball in a college game.

Frankie Parker Still in Chase For Cup Rating

BULLETIN

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Repeating their performances in the Sea Bright tourney of two weeks ago, Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., today reached the final round in the eastern grass courts tennis championship singles.

In semifinal engagements, Miss Marble defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., who, with her conqueror, holds the Wimbledon and American doubles titles, by 10—8, 8—6. Miss Bundy triumphed over the top foreign seeded player, Sylvia Henrotin of France, 6—4, 5—7, 6—0.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12—The general furore of Bobby Riggs' announced ambition to clinch the No. 2 singles berth on the United States Davis Cup squad has overshadowed the achievements of last year's No. 2 player, but today Frankie Parker still is very much in the running for the post.

Parker, ranked third nationally just behind the effervescent Riggs, disposed of formidable Hal Surface, of Kansas City, Mo., in the third round of the Eastern Grass Courts championship yesterday at the Westchester Country Club. He meets Joe Hunt of Los Angeles today in the feature match of the quarter-final round.

Surface gave Parker a fight, but succumbed, 9—7, 8—6, in the third round. Riggs, however, was forced to three sets before he downed Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Bitsy Grant and Wilmer Allison were the only seeded players who encountered much trouble. Grant collapsed twice on the court before he defeated Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., 9—7, 1—6, 6—2, and Allison just made the bracket by outlasting Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., 4—6, 6—1, 12—10. Gene Mako, the sixth seeded player to make the quarter-finals, whipped Charles Hare of Great Britain, taking the last 11 games, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0.

Alice Marble, who has dominated the women's division of the singles since the tourney opened, plays her semifinal match today against her Wightman Cup doubles partner, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. Miss Marble crushed Barbara Winslow, victor at the Maidstone tourney, yesterday, 6—1, 6—2, and took 20 of the last 22 points. Mrs. Fabyan downed Dorothy Workman, 6—1, 6—2. Dorothy Bundy, 6—0, 6—3 victor over Norma Taubele in the quarter-finals, meets Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France in the other semifinal.

Homecoming for Packers

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—The football game with Pittsburgh here Oct. 23 has been designated by the Green Bay Packers as their third annual home-coming affair.

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In and About Boston Shops

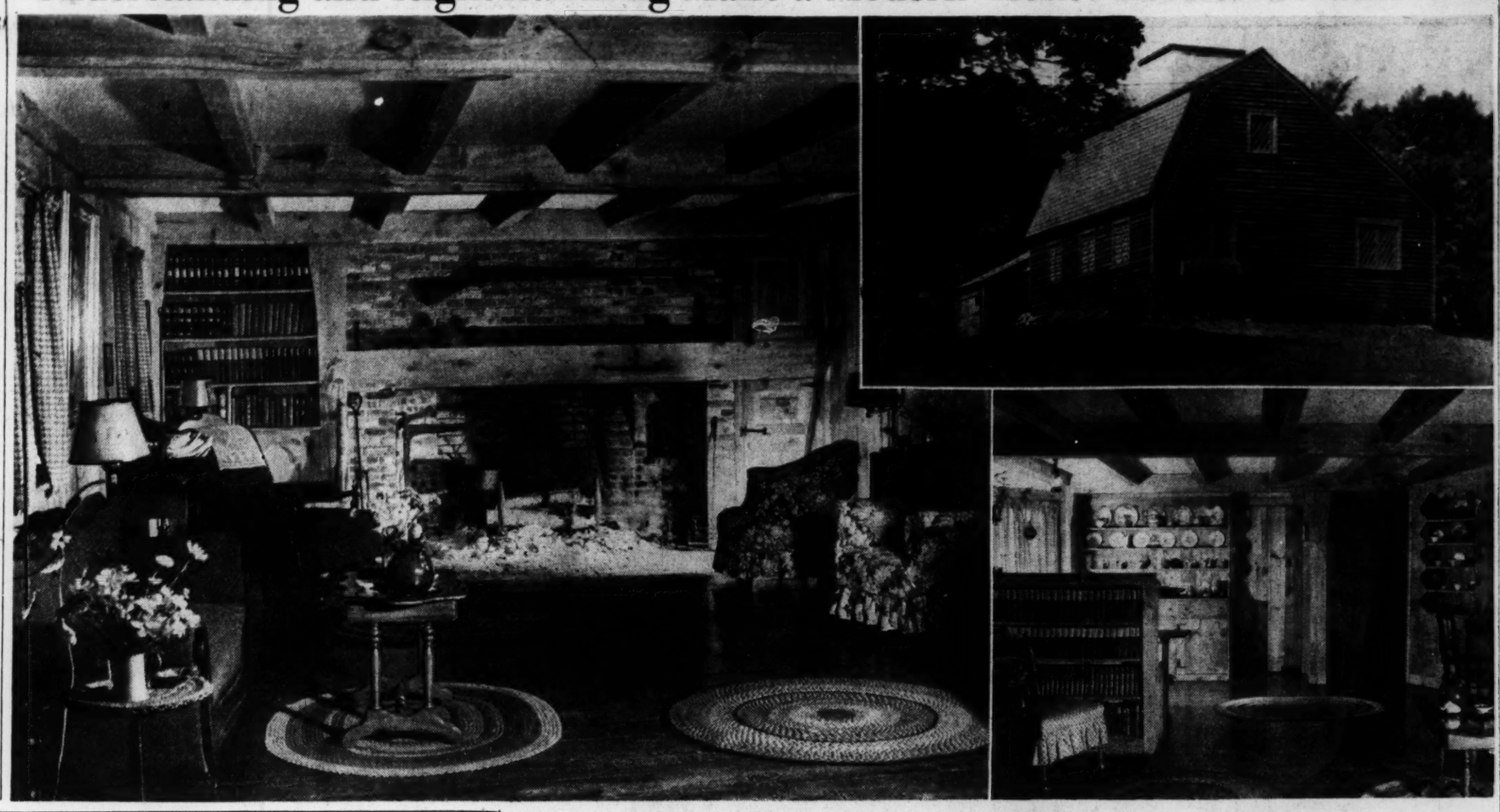
By Janet Treat

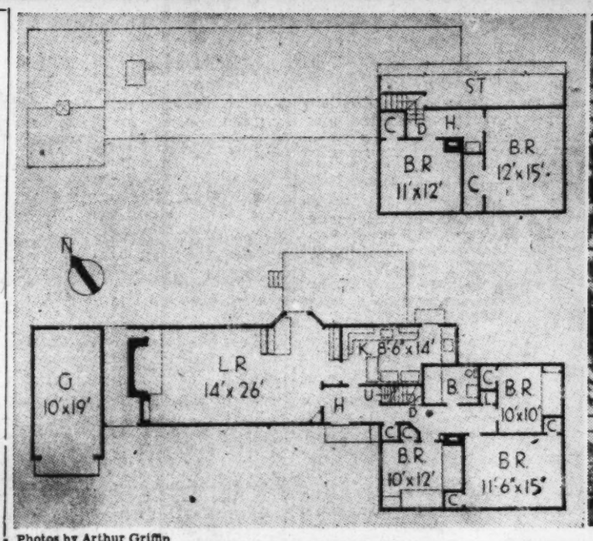
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very often we are asked just why it is that some woman who is definitely on the "bigger side," as far as size is concerned, always looks much slimmer than another woman who is really her twin. And the answer is . . . it's the clothes. For you see they make the illusion. And invariably it's because she's wearing an ensemble that's all one color. Oh, with perhaps one or two colorful accessories thrown in for relief, but for the most part just one color.

Filene's have garnered together any number of just such ensembles for the coming season, and they bear looking at. "Ensembles with a purpose," we call them . . . the purpose being to keep you at your sleekest best. So often this complete costume suit call for a lot of money, that we hasten to tell you that the models we saw were all under $30. In fact the one we liked the best bore a price tag reading $22.95 up in the Women's Dress Shop on the sixth floor. It's wool and satin. Gleaming black satin; or you may have this number in brown or green, too . . . if you like. Anyhow, the plain bodice is of rayon satin, the sleeves are long and trim, and it has a low V neck. The point of which will carry off your favorite rhinestone clip in just the right way. Topping this is one of the fashionable new jackets that aren't exactly three-quarter length, nor are they finger-tip. They're betwixt and between! Still clinging to the vertical lines, the jacket has a Tuxedo front . . . which is bordered with beaver-dyed rabbit. And a right smart looking outfit!

Understanding and Right Handling Make a Modern House Look 200 Years Old





Photos by Arthur Griffin

Gleason Home in Winchester, Designed by Jerome B. Foster, Arlington Architect

Upper left—Living room showing the hand-hewn beams, the foot-wide floor planks, 100-year-old fireplace and pine paneling taken from 100-year-old farmhouse.

Upper right—Side view of attractive gambrel-roofed style almost forgotten in today's building. The style is so old, it is almost new.

Right center—View of living room facing the dining alcove, ingeniously separated by a bookcase projected into the room.

Lower right—All the skill of a skillful architect is displayed in this front door corner with its old rain barrel, casement windows, and heavy pine door made from the wood that once enclosed the old spring.

Lower center—Floor plans, showing how living room is projected into the wing of the house once the kitchen and the woodshed.

Modern Old House Retains Flavor Of Colonial Charm

(Continued from Page 9)

tinguishing feature. Some architects call it a gambrel roof. At least, it has a gambrel front, otherwise known as Dutch Colonial, and the old salt-box back sloping deeper than a story and a half. The completed result is an outstanding example of a modern home built as true to colonial period as is possible in a highly mechanized building era.

All the framing lumber, pine boards and clapboards were salvaged from the old farmhouse for paneling the walls and for floors and doors in the new structure. Clapboards were reversed with the most weathered side put underneath. Hand labor of skilled old-time craftsmen was used in constructing features entirely modern in design. In other words, the builders tackled the house as though they were facing problems that confronted the early dwellers. And the result is an illusion of age that won a prize for this home donated by Home Beautiful.

Hand labor produced an effect that has been lost by modern machines, according to Mr. Foster. Boards and beams not available from the old structure, were fashioned in the same way that they were done by carpenters in knee breeches and three-cornered hats. The solid beams were put in with wooden pegs. And these beams are not ornaments, but actually support the walls and the roof as they did in the old farmhouse.

In the living room, heavily-ribbed, foot-wide boards are used in the floor. And while it is impossible to maintain smoothness with wide boards, the old-house illusion is worth a great deal to such families as the Gleasons. The entire downstairs is rough-plastered and tinted. Wall paper is used only in the two upstairs rooms.

In the old days, it was the kitchen that held the big fireplace and hence was located in the wing of the house next to and including the woodshed. But in the modernized Foster home, the living room has the fireplace, and so it is the living room that is located in the long wing next to the woodshed. In fact, the living room takes up most of the wing, leaving just enough room for the shed, which holds the fireplace wood, garden equipment and carpenter tools.

Just beside the fireplace is a woodbox door opening directly into the small, compact woodshed.

From the living room with its built-in dining alcove, one passes into as modern a kitchen as the housewife could ask for, with vent over the range, stainless steel sink and metal cabinets. The house is completely insulated and air-conditioned.

To build another house of this type incorporating the ideas as described would require an investment of about $9,000, according to Mr. Foster. But if someone had an old farmhouse with a certain amount of lumber to reclaim, costs could be reduced by $1,000 to $2,000 or more, according to the amount of usable timber.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 14

10:45 a. m.—WORL. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 WBZ "Music Is My Hobby": featuring Howland H. Pell, Jr., flutist, Secretary of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

7:30 WEEI Adult Education: "Adventures in Science" series; discussion, "Dangers Confronting Freedom of Natural Scientific Thought in the World Today," by Prof. Edwin Conklin, of Princeton, and Dr. Paul B. Sears, of Columbia.

8:30 WBZ "If I Had the Chance": interviews by Carl Tinney with Guy Lombardo, orchestra leader; Homer Croy, author; Mary Margaret McBride, radio columnist; Dean Cornwall, artist; Dan Eisenberg, business man.

9:30 WAAB Robin Hood Dell concert by Philadelphia Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, guest conductor; Margaret Speaks, soprano, soloist.

9:30 WNAC "Death Valley Days": dramatized story based on Mt. Whitney, highest mountain peak in the United States.

10:00 WBZ "International Rhythms": orchestra, Julia Fuhs, conductor; mixed quartet; music of Strauss, Kern, Romberg, Friml, Gershwin, and Herbert.

10:30 WAAB "Curtain Time": dramatization, "Art for Mercy's Sake."

10:45 WEEI "The Social Security Act," Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Tune Types"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "We Were Young"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Or.	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Van and Murray	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Sports comment	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 Adult Education	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Triotime"; vocalists	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Network sports	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:15	Network sports		"Musical Album"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews		Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Sketch Book"	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 "Sketch Book"	Tim and Irene	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Piano Rambling"
9:30 Eton Boys	News dramatizations		Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	Rock Haven Orchestra
9:45 Goldman Band	News dramatizations			"Talk of the Town"
10:00 Goldman Band	International Rhythms; Julian Fuhs; quartet	"First Nighter"; dramatic sketch	Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Goldman Band		Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood: music	"Ink Spots"			Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Gov. Aiken: talk	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Music As You Desire It	Minneapolis Symphony	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Minneapolis Symphony	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 'Morning Harmony'	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popular orchestra; soloists	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Herbert Lewis, songs
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Amanda Snow, songs	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	"Charioteers"; quartet	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Hillbilly Singers	"The Child Grows Up"	Chautauqua Concert for Young People	Organ recital	'Shopping With You"
10:45 Hillbilly Singers	"Swing Serenade"		Commentator	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Oriental: music	International Broadcast From Germany	Tenor recital	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:15 'Ramblings' music		Instrumental Ensemble	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:30 Junior Musical	"Our Barn"; children's program	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Comedy		"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 "Columbia Concert Hall"; Oxford Ensemble	News; musicale; Dance Revue, stocks	Walter Kidder: organ; violinist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15			Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30	National Farm and Home Hour	'Along Gypsy Trails'	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News Service		'Along Gypsy Trails'	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.		Mt. Wash't'n Road Race	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	'Hum and Strum'; songs	Organ recital	"Radio Rangers"
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"Alice Presents"	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Golden Melodies"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Mt. Wash't'n Road Race	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Week-End Revue"
2:15 'Golden Melodies"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Week-End Revue"
2:30 'Prosperity F. O. B.'	Piano duo	Mt. Wash't'n Road Race	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Week-End Revue"
2:45 'Prosperity F. O. B.'	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Mt. Wash't'n Road Race	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"It's Very Odd"
3:00 "Romany Trail"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Edna Carter, songs
3:15 "Merrymakers" Or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:30 Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme"; orchestra; soloists	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports
3:45 Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra		Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:00 Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	Stamp program	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15 Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	"Men of the West"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:30 Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	Broadcast From Berlin	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45 Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	Broadcast From Berlin	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	'Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Concert Hall"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers; quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	F. Hawk's Sky Patrol	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Network program	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Across the Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Organ recital
7:00 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	Santa Barbara Festival	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 Columbia Workshop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Charioteers"; quartet	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night Swing Club	International Broadcast From London	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15			"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.; sketch; soloists	"The Festival"; dramatic sketch	Network program	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Dance music
8:45		Song recital		Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"	"America Dances"; Norman Sherr's Orchestra; Walter Kelsey, violinist; L. Shaffer's Orch.	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Spy Stories"; sketch
9:15				"Spy Stories"; sketch
9:30 'Rhythm Rendezvous"; orchestra			Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Dance music
9:45				Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade; vocalists; quartet; orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"The Crickets"	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Jam Session"; music
10:15	Al Roth's Orchestra	"The Crickets"		Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30		Broadcast From Manila: concert; speakers	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Del Casino, songs	Al Roth's Orchestra		Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Time to Dance"
11:15 Count Basie's Orch.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Rock Haven Orchestra
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers; Yella Pessl, harpsichordist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall String Quartet; vocal and instrumental soloists.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling"; talk by shortwave.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Sara Ailgood and Whitford Kane, dramatic stars; Susanne Fisher and Clifford Menz; Sammy Kay's Orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra; Albert Stoessel, conductor; Georges Barrere, flute soloist.

3:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "H. M. S. Pinafore," Act 2.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days"; variety program with Freddie Weber, conductor.

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Farmer Takes the Mike"; interviews.

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers from Toronto.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours"; 'Crustaceans," dramatization.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), WLW Summer Concert Orchestra.

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Hobby Lobby" with Dave Elman.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy, vocalist and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Songs We Remember"; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert; Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Massimo Freccia, conductor.

8:30 WAAB (WQR—Mutual), "Invitation to Waltz."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table: "Understanding Propaganda."

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Trout.

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Bellows Falls, Vt.	2.86	4.60	Portland, Me.	2.73	4.40
Beverly, Mass.	.45	.75	Portsmouth, N. H.	1.44	2.35
Biddeford, Me.	2.36	3.80	Weirs, N. H.	2.69	4.35
Dover, N. H.	1.69	2.75	White River Jct., Vt.	3.57	5.75
Fitchburg, Mass.	1.23	2.00	DISTANT POINTS FROM BOSTON		
Haverhill, Mass.	.83	1.35			
Kennebunk, Me.	2.19	3.55	Bangor, Me.	$6.15	$9.90
Lowell, Mass.	.66	1.10	Ellsworth, Me.	6.90	11.10
Manchester, N. H.	1.40	2.30	Lewiston, Me.	3.65	5.90
Nashua, N. H.	.98	1.60	Rockland, Me.	4.86	7.80
Newburyport, Mass.	.95	1.55	Waterville, Me.	4.78	7.70

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day	1,894,310
1938 vol. to date	164,400,853
1937 vol. to date	256,800,390

Leading Stocks Decline Sharply; Selling Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Stocks went down the chute in today's market but late buying reduced losses running to 3 or more points.

Attempts to rally the list at the opening were short-lived and a selling wave in the second hour tipped over leaders in all departments and put the ticker tape several minutes behind.

Volume dwindled later when buying support reduced extreme losses. Near the final hour the activity was small. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,600,000 shares.

The curb followed the "big board" with weakness shown by Aluminum of America, Newmont Mining, N. J. Zinc, and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Selling Increases

Selling increases in the bond market today following a sharp decline in stocks and in the late trading many corporate loans were off 1 to around 4 points.

Rails were chiefly affected by the larger flow of offerings. Low-yield corporate issues were steady, but U. S. governments dipped 1/32d to 7/32ds.

The market was responsive to reports from abroad indicating renewal of anxiety over the situation in Central Europe.

Leaders of the decline included loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Pere Marquette, and Southern Pacific.

American Typefounders convertibles, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Central Foundry 6s, General Steel Castings 5½s, West Shore 4s, and Studebaker 6s showed losses running to 5 points.

Japanese loans recorded further recovery, while most European issues were down fractions or more.

Carloadings Off Slightly in Week; 23.8 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 584,050 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 6.

This was a decrease of 4,653 cars, or .8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 182,132, or 23.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 335,731, or 36.5 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc. Over— Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	224,705	574	†75,697
Less-than-carlot mds	149,243	1,319	†19,355
Coal	90,927	†8,679	†20,648
Grain and grain prods	51,519	808	5,583
Livestock	11,276	448	†2,828
Forest products	28,585	1,020	†12,065
Ore	22,998	†84	†52,583
Coke	4,487	†89	†5,518

†Decrease.

Wheat, Corn Recover From Record Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 — Stimulated by upturns of 1⅝ cents in corn values, wheat recovered late today from 1⅜ cents tumble to 5-year new low-price records.

A revival of buying of corn futures for export interests was conspicuously in evidence. Argentine and United States corn were quoted at practically the same price in the Liverpool market as against a recent spread of 4 cents.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ⅝-1⅛ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 51¼, Dec. 48-48⅛, wheat ⅜ off to ⅛ up, Sept. 62-62⅛, Dec. 64¼-⅜, and oats unchanged to ⅜ down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(By ... ost Peabody & Co.)
11 noon, Aug. 12

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.8775	$4.8714	$4.8397
Cables	4.8714	4.88	4.8397
France—franc	.02721½	.02727⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290	.2291	‡
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05261¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5455	.5455	‡
Sweden—krona	.2513	.2518	.4537
Norway—krone	.2449	.2454	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2172	.2180	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schilling	‡	‡	.2362
Cz'ch'slo—koruna	.03451⅛	.03451⅛	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.02181⅛	.02181⅛	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1988	.1988	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2810	.2805	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0380	.0380	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2250	.2250	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4200	.4200	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2845	.2848	.8440
India—rupee	.3641	.3651	.6180
Java—florin	.5458	.5459	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1625	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5700	.5700	.9611
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9967⅛	.9366	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 10: Receipts, $14,728,041.63; expenditures, $19,380,068.43; net balance, $2,237,941,610.46, including $1,663,917,830.89 working balance. Customs receipts for the month, $9,084,718.73. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $6,4,054,579.17; expenditures, $1,089,699,479.72, including $297,431,554.20 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $443,664,960.55. Gross debt, $37,348,436,265.50, an increase of $58,152,848.18 above the previous day. Gold assets, $12,023,114,369.94.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic 10.12½, export 10.6. Tin easy, spot and nearby 43.15; forward 43.20. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver and Chinese Wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50¼	50	50	— ⅞
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	—1¼
12⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	12	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	
20½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	6	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ¼
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	13	59¼	58	58⅞	— ⅞
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	16	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1½	⅞	Allegh'ny Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Allegh'ny pf xw	2	11	11	11	Aug10
17⅞	6¼	Allegh'ny pf $30 ww	9	12	10¾	11⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Allegh'ny pf $40 ww	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
17½	7¾	Allegh'ny pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅜	Allegh'ny Steel	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1½
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	172	171½	172	—1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (1⅛e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	6	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
12	4½	Allied Strs	102	10⅝	9	10	— ½
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	62	61	61	—2
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	45	49⅜	47	48	—1½
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	— ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	—1¾
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	17	18⅝	18	18½	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	3	38	38	38	— ½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	97¼	95⅛	96	—2
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	9	28	25⅛	25¼	—1¾
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	45	45	45	Aug11
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	39	19	18½	18¾	— ⅛
104¼	69½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116⅝	116½	+ ⅝
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	6	12¼	11¾	12	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	-	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	32	4	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅞
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	19	18½	19	
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅝
1	1	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug11
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	17	4⅜	4	4⅛	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	—1½
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	•1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	—2½
8¾	4⅜	Am International	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	27	20¼	18⅞	20	—1
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	9	34	33⅜	33¾	— ¼
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112⅞	112½	112½	Jul 30
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	48	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (2¼k)	2	35	34½	35	
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (1⅞k)	3	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
17	9	Am Rad & St S	72	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	45	19½	18¼	18⅞	— ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	78½	77½	77½	—1⅝
20⅞	18⅝	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	1	18	18	18	—1
18⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	4	13½	12⅞	13	—1
56¾	18⅛	Am Smelt & R (1⅜e)	49	47	45¾	46	—1½
132	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	131¾	131¾	—4¼
55⅜	43¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Aug11
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	61	27	25½	26⅛	—1¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	8¼	8⅛	8	— ⅜
14	12	Am Stove	2	14	14	14	Aug11
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
117⅛	101⅝	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107⅛	103⅞	103⅞	—7⅛
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	— ½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	141½	140⅛	140¾	—1
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	—1½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	87	86	86¾	— ¼
(43½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	
8	3⅝	Am Type Fdrs	10	7⅞	7	7	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	35	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	8	38¼	37⅛	38¼	— ⅜
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	44	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	248	34	33	33½	—1
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	45½	45½	45½	Aug11
21⅝	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	3	30	30	30	— ¾
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Aug 6
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug10
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	56	56	56	— 2½
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	42⅞	41¾	42½	+ ¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
22¾	9½	Artloom Corp	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
11¾	4	Asso Dry Goods	21	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
75	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf (5½k)	3	73½	70	71	Jul 29
36⅛	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	—1
41	22¼	Atch T & S F	32	35½	33¼	34¼	—1⅞
71	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	52½	52	52½	—1½
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	3	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅝
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
17⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	23½	23	23¼	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Aug11
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	24	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	—1¼
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53	53	53	—1
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4	4	4	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	22	4½	4¼	4⅜	

B

11¾		Bald Loco ct	46	9⅝	9	9¼	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	57	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
36	9	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34¼	34	34	— ½
3⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ¾
1⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	11	11	11	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	65	18	17½	17¾	— ½
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
96½	90¼	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115⅝	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug11
14	7	Belding Hem (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belk N R pf (3.37½)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
23¼	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	154	21⅝	20½	21⅜	+ ⅛
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	10	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	45⅝	43½	43½	—2¼
68⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	127	56¾	54⅞	55¼	—1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
99⅛	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Aug10
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23	23	23	— ½
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	36	16½	15¼	15⅝	—1⅜
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	48	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅝
30⅜	13⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	5	25	24½	24½	—1½
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug11
19⅝	15	Borden Co	•24	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
33¼	16½	Borg-Warner	43	31	29⅞	30¼	—1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	-	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	15	Bower Roll Bear	2	24	24	24	— ½
12⅜	5¼	Bridgeport Brass	46	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
35½	12⅝	Briggs Mf'g (.40e)	60	32	30⅝	31¼	—1¾
3½	2⅝	Brigs & Strat (1½e)	1	16½	8½	8½	Aug10
40⅞	8	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	•	39½	39½	39½	¼
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	Aug11
13⅜	3⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	21	10½	9¾	10	— ½
37	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ¾
41	27⅞	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ½
10½	6½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	33	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
13⅜	6¾	Budd Mfg	25	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
5½	3	Budd Wheel	8	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	4	20	20	20	— ⅞
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	25	33¼	31⅝	32¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	32	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	6	8¼	8	8¼	— ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	11	11	10⅜	10½	— ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	40	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	29	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
18¾	8¾	Campbell Wyant	10	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	60	18⅛	17¼	17¾	— ⅜
8¾	5	Canadian Pacific	18	6½	6⅛	6½	— ¼
41	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	
21⅜	12⅛	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	17	17	17	Aug11
4½	1½	Carriers&Gen (.16e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	88	86¼	87⅛	— ⅞
85	59⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	•16	81¾	79½	80⅜	—1¼
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)		105½	105½	105½	Jul —
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	116	3¼	2	2	27⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	89¼	89	89¼	Aug10
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	7	21½	20½	21	—1
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	4	20¾	20½	20¾	Aug11
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	30	4⅛	4¼	4½	— ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	2	10½	10½	10½	—3½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug11
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	11	45	43¼	43¼	—2
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	26	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	25	24½	25	—1¼
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	11¾	11¾	Aug11
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	33	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	78¼	78½	78½	Jul 11
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	—1¼
1¾	⅞	Chi & E Ill	4	½	⅜	½	Aug 9
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	6	1	1	1	
9¼		Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	—1
1¾	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug11
9⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1½	⅜	1½	+ ¼
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	18	14½	13½	14	— ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	— ½
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
8	3	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	9½	10½	— ⅜
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
75½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	375	69⅞	67½	68	—2

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8½	2	City Stores	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Aug11
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25	25	25	Aug11
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	3	26	26	26	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	17	36	34	35	—1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	18	22½	20¾	21¼	— ¾
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅜e)	4	134½	131½	131½	—4½
80	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Aug 9
13¾	7¼	Colgate-Palm-P	18	12	11¾	12	— ⅜
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95	95	95	—1
37⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	33¼	32	33¼	
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	— ¼
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	19½	19	19	Aug11
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	19¼	19	19	Aug11
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	67	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64½	64¼	64¼	—2¾
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½ %f)	9	13	12½	12½	—1⅜
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	83½	81½	89½	—2½
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	13	47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	3	105¼	105	105¼	Aug11
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	21	52½	51⅝	51½	—1½
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	72	10⅜	9⅝	10	
3	1	Com'with & South	56	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	37	37	37	— ¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	1	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	—1
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8¼	8¼	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	4	15	14¼	14½	— ¾
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	96	26¾	25½	26	— ½
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99½	99	99	— ⅜
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	1	8¼	8	8	— ¼
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5½	5¼	5¼	Aug11
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	53	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½

Commerce and Finance

Freezing of Economic System in Danger From Planning

Business and Industry

FTC Takes Action Against Makers Of Concrete Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered five manufacturers of concrete pipe and other concrete products to stop certain practices which, the commission contended, were part of a "conspiracy" to suppress competition.

The commission alleged this conspiracy was designed to drive out competitors in the eastern seaboard territory, where the companies operate.

The practices were alleged to have been used particularly in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Do Big Business

The commission said that the respondents did about 40 per cent of the concrete pipe business in the eastern seaboard territory, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania south to North Carolina, and about 75 per cent of such business in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

It charged that the respondents constituted a group so large and influential that they controlled substantially the flow of trade in concrete pipe and other concrete products in the above territories.

The order was directed against the Arlington Concrete Pipe Corporation, South Washington, Va.; Lock Joint Pipe Company, East Orange, N. J.; F. B. and J. H. Gray, trading as the Gray Concrete Pipe Company, Thomasville, N. C.; Mid-Atlantic Concrete Pipe and Products Company, Norfolk, Va.; Concrete Pipe and Products Company, Richmond, Va., and Jack M. and J. Scott Parrish and Harry W. Eastlerly, owners of all the capital stock of Concrete Pipe and Products Company.

The commission charged that, to further the purposes of their alleged conspiracy, the Arlington Concrete Pipe Corporation was organized in 1934 by the other respondents.

Unlawful Practices

Unlawful practices which the commission decided the respondents had used, and which it ordered them to abandon, were:

1. Refusing to submit independent competitive bids.

2. Selling or submitting bids to supply, either in the name of Arlington Concrete Pipe Corporation or any other jointly-owned corporation, concrete pipe or other concrete products to prospective customers.

3. Selling or submitting bids to supply, either in the name of Arlington Concrete Pipe Corporation or any of the respondents, concrete pipe and other concrete products to prospective customers below production cost.

Lock Joint Pipe Company owns and operates concrete plants at Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kenilworth, N. J., White Plains, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and several places in South America.

Gray Concrete Pipe Company has branch plants in Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md., and Mid-Atlantic Concrete Pipe and Products Company has a branch plant at Dover, Del.

U. S. Loans for Lower Grades of Grain To Be Granted Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announces the Government loan program on wheat will be liberalized to make lower grades of the grain eligible for loans.

Previously wheat grading below No. 3 was ineligible for loans. Spring wheat of No. 3 grade was eligible only when stored in commercial warehouses or elevators.

Loans now will be made on No. 4 grain providing it has all the quality of No. 3 except as to weight.

The loan rate on No. 4 winter wheat will be eight cents a bushel less than the previously announced rates on No. 2 of the same class. The rate on No. 4 spring wheat will be 10 cents a bushel less than established rates on No. 1 wheat of the same class.

For example, No. 4 wheat would be eligible for a loan rate of 64 cents a bushel at Kansas City. The No. 2 loan rate there is 72 cents a bushel. The rate on No. 4 northern spring would be 71 cents a bushel at Minneapolis. The No. 1 northern spring rate there is 81 cents.

The rate on wheat stored on farms would be the freight charges and four cents handling charges less than the rates at the terminal markets serving the area in which the farm wheat is stored.

The rate on No. 3 spring wheat stored on the farm will be five cents less than the rate on No. 1 spring wheat stored at the same point.

Ford Foundation Assets Up Sharply

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The State Corporations and Securities Commission said the annual report of the Ford Foundation shows an increase of more than $28,000,000 in its assets.

The report showed assets increased from $723,770 cash on hand as of Jan. 1, 1937 to $28,803,582 on Jan. 1, 1938.

The Foundation now has common stocks that it values at $26,250,000, real estate valued at $2,187,158 and cash on hand of $336,425. The Ford Foundation was organized "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable organizations."

Electrical Machinery Sales

WASHINGTON — Manufacturers' sales of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies during June were down 33 per cent from June last year, according to reports to Department of Commerce from 87 firms. June sales were up 4 per cent from May without adjustment for seasonal variation.

Quest for Security Seen As Discouragement to Progress

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the chief criticisms being currently made in Wall Street of the trend in political economy today, as preached by professional talkers and writers on economics and practiced in Washington, is that, contrary to the proud opinion of its supporters, it makes for retrogression instead of progress—puts us back socially and economically instead of forward.

For example, the most advanced form of economic planning in the country today is in sugar. Here the quota system tends to freeze production in the hands of those already in the business or those with political power, thereby holding the price up and discouraging sugar consumption. Two years' taxes imposed by our sugar system on consumers, falling most heavily on the "submerged" third-of-a-nation, is larger than the program of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

The effort of the Government to hold up farm prices, it is also argued, tends to keep on the farm those marginal or technologically obsolescent farmers whom a more ruthless laissez-faire economy would force out into other manual occupations, the entrance to which now, however, is being made more difficult through the strengthening of industrial unions and the growth of the philosophy that a man has a vested interest in his pob.

Tendency to Turn Back

In brief the tendency of the day, it is alleged, is to run from the economic insecurity of laissez-faire to the secured status of the peasant and the guild yeoman.

A clear effect of this trend has been frequently noted here in the fate of the Railroad Co-ordinator Act which set up Joseph Eastman to facilitate railroad economies in the matter of terminal facilities, etc. A clause in the law prohibiting any economy which would lose a railroad man a job made the law a dead letter except for a lot of "studies" now gathering dust. In fact, the Transportation Act of 1920, by trying to perpetuate the existing competition between railroads, prevented that progress which would have been expressed in the elimination of parelleling lines and duplicating terminal facilities.

The tendency to turn back to the past is also alleged to be obvious in the effort of the Government now to reinstate farm prices to the pre-war purchasing power, which means, in effect, to preserve to farmers, in a society which has steadily lowered the proportion of its energy needed for farming, the same proportion they had a quarter century ago.

The same tendency to prop up obsolescent trades at the expense of new ones is seen in the pre-1936 AAA desire to get a processing tax on rayon and other textiles to prevent them from encroaching on cotton, and in the desire of the coal trade under the Guffey Act to prevent the oil industry from cutting in under the artificially supported coal prices produced by that Act.

Discourages Progress

Similar tendencies toward the discouragement of progress have been alleged in the now emasculated tax on undivided corporate profits, which fell most heavily on young and growing corporations, the potential Ford Motor Companies of the 1960's. It is seen in the heavy political stress laid on hydro-electric dams, which are spectacular but have become unpopular with engineers due to the lower costs of steam-generation. The feeling here is that eccentric people working long hours in odd corners can further the industrial arts more rapidly than can large masses of people possessing vested interests in easy work at good pay. It is felt that the modern politico-economic trend, in trying to substitute pride of position for pride of wealth is also in danger of trying to substitute it also for pride of craftsmanship and of technical achievement.

Nevertheless the swivel-chair critics here are frank in admitting that the principal steam for this drive to give everybody economic security even at the cost of freezing the progress of the industrial arts, is due principally to the economic insecurity which the laissez-faire system entails; and they admit that no means has yet been publicly discussed by which freedom to try every kind of new enterprise without official approval, necessitating freedom to drive hard bargains, does not also entail frequent and protracted economic excommunication for large numbers of people. These people want to live, even if their vocations are redundant.

New York Steam $27,982,000 Bond Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a banking syndicate, including 28 other investment houses, offering to the public today a new issue of $27,982,000 New York Steam Corporation first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due on July 1, 1963. The bonds will be priced at par and accrued interest.

The corporation plans to use the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, which will total $27,422,360, exclusive of accrued interest and without deducting expenses estimated at $281,000, as follows: $26,943,500 toward redemption on Nov. 1, next, of the corporations's first mortgage 6s due in 1947, aggregating $5,605,500; its 5s due in 1951, aggregating $12,638,000, and its 5s due in 1956, aggregating $8,700,000. These are to be redeemed at 105. The redemption will require $28,290,675, in addition to accrued interest of $701,615. The remainder of the proceeds, $478,860, will be used for general corporate purposes.

Amount of Discounts

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the offering amount to $559,640, or 2 per cent of the principal amount to be sold. The premium required for redemption of the outstanding bonds to be retired, $1,347,175, and the accrued interest of $701,615 will be obtained from the corporation's current cash or by borrowing from affiliated companies.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., in the offering are Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co.; the First Boston Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, Clark, Dodge & Co.; the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Cassatt & Co., Inc.; Dominick & Dominick, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., of Chicago; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; the Lee Higginson Corporation, the Mellon Securities Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc. J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co. and White, Weld & Co.

Bonds Guaranteed

The bonds are guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., the parent company.

It is expected the bonds will have about the same success as the two other corporate loans placed on the market this week, according to preoffering interest in the issue in investment circles.

The bankers reported an unusually large inquiry for the securities on the part of out-of-town investors, while several of the large life insurance companies were understood to be contemplating substantial purchases.

The bonds will be redeemable as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date prior to maturity on at least 30 days' notice at 105 to and including July 1, 1943; at 104 thereafter to July 1, 1948; thereafter at 103 to July 1, 1953; thereafter at 102 to July 1, 1958; thereafter at 101 to July 1, 1961, and thereafter at par to maturity.

Argentine Loan To Be Marketed, Perhaps in U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Congress has authorized the Buenos Aires Municipality to negotiate a $30,000,000 loan abroad, for not more than 30 years and at not more than 5 per cent interest.

The authorization did not specify a country, but Pedro Groppo, Finance Minister, mentioned the United States.

The loan would be used to cover indebtedness for civil improvement projects in previous years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A tightening of the Argentine belt is indicated if this country is to avoid a heavy deficit in the present financial year. Increased bureaucracy during the preceding Justo Administration, extravagant public works which have yet to be finished and declining revenue due to the export slump have removed the sheen of last year's prosperity, Finance Minister Groppo has told Congress that "urgent measures" are needed.

As it is, a deficit of 57,000,000 pesos is anticipated, although the adjusted 1938 estimates show that the Government has undertaken to effect a saving of 20,000,000 pesos. If this does not materialize, the former total may rise considerably. In round figures, Señor Groppo has summarized this year's revenue at 900,000,000 and expenditure (allowing for the 20,000,000 economies) at 957,000,000 pesos. An appeal for "patriotic cooperation" indicates that the Government fears the figures may finally turn out worse.

Judging by newspaper comment, Argentines, disappointed but not surprised over the financial statement, are confident in the Ortiz-Groppo management of national finances because the Government has not hesitated to tell the truth, however unpalatable it may be. There is a kind of feeling that during recent prosperous times they were misled by a mass of boom figures.

So far as the general opinion can be gauged, a discreet increase in taxation would not be objected to, to avoid carrying over the deficit. Many Argentines recognize that they enjoy low taxation compared with most countries. It could probably be imposed without any objection if economies were simultaneously practiced in administration. President Ortiz, on assuming power, warned that pruning might be necessary, and Señor Groppo, apparently, is prepared to undertake it.

$3,000,000 for Hawaiian Pineapple Packers in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—All lines of retail business in Hawaii are expected to feel the buoyant influence of $3,000,000 which will be paid to approximately 14,000 men and women employed this summer to pack the 1938 pineapple crop.

As the harvesting and packing season gets into full swing many men and women are being hired to supplement regular cannery staffs. The Hawaiian Pineapple Co. expects to employ approximately 5,000 additional workers at the Honolulu cannery during the packing season. California Packing Corp. and Libby, McNeill & Libby each expect to employ about 4,500 persons.

Distribution Is Soluble Problem, Declares Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.—Distribution is one of the chief problems facing agriculture and manufacture, but it is a problem that can be solved and the right answer found in the next decade, in the opinion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

"Our success in the field of efficient production has brought us face to face with the great problem of the future—efficient merchandising or distribution," the Governor said in an address to farmers at the Empire State Potato Club Field Day on the Yates Farm here. For physical reasons, Mr. Lehman could not be present personally, and his address was read by Holton V. Noyes, State Agricultural Commissioner.

The Governor recalled that the problem of production had been solved by farmers through the production of greater quantities of farm products with higher efficiency—an accomplishment that was the direct result of effective research and teaching, he said. Next, in logical order, must come ways and means of getting this greater production to the consumer, he added.

"The approach to this problem," he said, "will be through the slow, careful, painstaking work of the scientist piling the results of research, fact upon fact and finally evolving the help, the aids, the changes in procedure and perhaps sweeping changes in policy that I hope will ultimately make it possible for people to produce and consume more and thus add to our individual and collective prosperity and contentment."

Mr. Lehman by inference opposed Governmental interference with farm production, declaring that the State should "never attempt to do those things which independent individual growers or co-operative associations of growers can do for themselves." Instead, he held the resources of the State should be used chiefly for research and educational work under the leadership of scientists in the State College and experimental stations and with advice of farm organization leaders.

$13,493,875 Deficit Shown in First Half By Steel Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Aggregate net loss for the first six months of 1938 of 14 leading steel producers, representing 83.1 per cent of the industry's total ingot capacity, amounted to $13,493,875, according to a survey by the magazine Steel. In the first half of 1937 the same companies reported a net profit of $128,837,088.

Deficits in the second quarter, the survey showed, aggregated $9,204,787, compared with $68,089,892 net profit in the corresponding period last year, and $4,289,088 net loss for the first three months this year. Of the 14 producers reporting, four earned a profit in both first and second quarters; 10 reported a loss for both periods.

The reporting companies represent 58,159,700 of the industry's 69,964,356 gross tons of ingot capacity. On the assumption that their experience is typical, indicated net loss for the industry for the first half of 1938 was approximately $16,000,000.

Operations of the steelworks for the six months averaged 31.17 per cent of ingot capacity, compared with 84.88 per cent in the first half last year. Reflecting the full force of the depression, the industry's deficit was less than expected and demonstrated the remarkable operating efficiency that has been achieved.

The report points out that price reductions made in June, too late to be reflected in first half financial statements, would have amounted to approximately $43,000,000 on the iron and steel produced during the first half. Had present price been in effect, with all other conditions being equal, it is fair to assume the industry's net loss would have been close to $60,000,000.

Thus, concludes the survey, under present price schedules, the "breakeven" point in operations has been raised considerably above the estimated low of 35 per cent. Future profits will depend on substantial reductions in costs or in a sharp upturn in operations.

Construction Awards Increase in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction contracts awarded in the Dominion for July totaled $21,158,200 as compared with $20,928,100 for June, and represented an increase for the sixth successive month, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., Toronto. The total for the first seven months of the year is $101,813,400.

Quebec led the provinces for the month with a total of $8,731,400; Ontario, $6,736,600; British Columbia, $1,698,100; Nova Scotia, $1,467,400 coming in next in total contracts. Awards for Montreal Island totaled $2,120,300 as compared with $2,040,700 for Toronto and suburbs. For the first seven months of the year contracts for Toronto and suburbs amounted to $13,257,500 as against $9,538,500 for Montreal.

Contemplated work reported for the first time during July amounted to $24,572,100, bringing the total for the year to $182,690,600.

Investment Assets Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Investment Company of America reported net asset value as of July 31, 1938, with securities owned adjusted to market prices, of $19.26 per share of common stock. This compares with $18.19 per common share on June 30, 1938. On July 31, 1937, net asset value was $61.16 per common share.

New Uses for Cotton Discovered Under AAA

AUBURN, Ala.—A. W. Jones, administrative officer in charge of the AAA activities in Alabama, enumerates eight new uses discovered for cotton under the new cotton diversion program. Heading the list was the use of cotton bagging as a covering for 16,000 bales of cotton.

Other uses discovered were: cotton fabric as a reinforcement for airport runways and as a covering for tobacco plant beds.

Berry Farmers, Canners Negotiate Reduced Wages

PUYALLUP, Wash.—After weeks of negotiations by berry farmers in this part of the state and by cannery operators and operatives, an arbitrated agreement has been signed. This provides that the minimum wage for women working in fruit canneries in this vicinity, during the season of 1938, shall be 40 cents an hour. Last year it was 42½ cents an hour. The wage for men shall be 50 cents an hour.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$27,982,000

New York Steam Corporation

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1963

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Dated July 1, 1938 — *Due July 1, 1963*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

Redeemable at the option of New York Steam Corporation as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date prior to maturity on at least thirty days' published notice at the following prices with accrued interest: To and including July 1, 1943, at 105%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1948, at 104%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1953, at 103%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1958, at 102%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1961, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statements, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

NEW YORK STEAM CORPORATION

THE COMPANY *New York Steam Corporation, over 97% of the voting securities of which are owned by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., was incorporated in New York in 1921. The Steam Corporation is engaged in the generation, purchase, distribution and sale of steam for heat and power purposes in portions of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Its properties include four steam generating stations and approximately seventy-two miles of distributing mains and service pipes. It obtains additional steam from its parent and from facilities operated by the Steam Corporation under agreements with the owners.*

CAPITALIZATION (The Steam Corporation)

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1937
Funded Debt	$27,063,500.00*
Indebtedness to Affiliates—not subject to current settlement	4,800,000.00
Preferred Stock, Series A ($7 cumulative dividend, no par or stated value per share)—outstanding 39,438 shares (excluding 2,492 shares in treasury)	3,943,800.00**
Cumulative Preferred Stock, $6 Dividend Series (no par or stated value per share)—outstanding 58,070 shares	5,569,280.00**
Common Stock (no par or stated value per share)—outstanding 360,000 shares	13,320,000.00

** Since December 31, 1937, $120,000 bonds have been reacquired and cancelled. ** At present five quarterly dividends on the preferred stock are in default.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The proceeds to the Steam Corporation from the sale of the Bonds, amounting to $27,422,360, exclusive of accrued interest and without deducting estimated expenses, will be applied (1) $26,943,500 toward the redemption on November 1, 1938 of the present outstanding Funded Debt of the Steam Corporation, and (2) $478,860 for general corporate purposes. Funds necessary to complete the redemption requirements of the bonds to be redeemed (including the premium of 5%) will be obtained from the Steam Corporation's current cash or by borrowing from affiliated companies.*

EARNINGS *The following figures, taken from the Profit and Loss Statement of the Steam Corporation in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to such Statement, to the Notes appended thereto, including reference to depreciation and other matters, and to the Accountants' Certificate:*

Years ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues	Gross Corporate Income	Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income or Loss
1935	$10,641,253.22	$2,579,825.47	$1,700,833.17	$878,992.30
1936	10,816,786.53	2,490,496.97	1,647,579.42	842,917.55
1937	9,878,420.73	1,609,008.98	1,652,434.29	43,425.31 Loss

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

THE COMPANY *Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., incorporated in New York in 1884, is engaged in the manufacture, transmission and distribution to consumers of gas and electricity. It is also a holding company and controls three electric companies, a gas and electric company, the Steam Corporation, and several non-utility companies. Consolidated Edison Company and its subsidiaries supply electricity in New York City in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens (except the Fifth Ward) and in Westchester County, except the northeastern portions thereof; gas service in Manhattan and The Bronx, in two wards of the Borough of Queens, and in the more populous parts of Westchester County; and steam service in portions of Manhattan. The properties of Consolidated Edison Company and its subsidiaries include electric generating stations, substations and transmission lines, gas manufacturing plants, holder stations and transfer mains, steam manufacturing plants, electric, gas and steam distribution systems, and office and service buildings.*

CAPITALIZATION (Consolidated Edison Company and its Subsidiaries)

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1937
Funded Debt of Subsidiaries	$162,908,500.00*
Funded Debt of Consolidated Edison Company	267,850,000.00**
Stocks of Subsidiaries—held by minority stockholders	2,824,697.37
$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock of Consolidated Edison Company (outstanding 2,181,915.6 shares of no par or stated value per share)	199,329,258.87†
Common Stock of Consolidated Edison Company (outstanding 11,471,527 shares of no par or stated value per share)	391,924,994.57‡

** Including $46,512,000 bonds guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Consolidated Edison Company; and excluding $4,525,000 bonds pledged, and $125,000 bonds in treasuries of Consolidated Edison Company or subsidiaries. **Excluding $55,000,000 bonds pledged, $522,000 bonds in treasury of Consolidated Edison Company and $61,000 bonds in treasuries of subsidiaries; also excluding $3,456,011.7½ bonds and mortgages not carried on the books, but pledged. †Excluding 3,579 shares in treasury of a subsidiary. ‡Excluding 5,000 shares in treasury of a subsidiary.*

Note: Since December 31, 1937, funded debt has been increased through issuance by Consolidated Edison Company of $30,000,000 3¼% Debentures due in 1958 and through issuance by subsidiaries of $10,000,000 3¼% Bonds due in 1968 and $9,515,000 3¼% Debentures due in 1950, which Debentures are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Consolidated Edison Company.

EARNINGS *The following figures, taken from the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement of Consolidated Edison Company and its subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to such Statement, to the Notes appended thereto and to the Accountants' Certificate:*

Years ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues	Gross Corporate Income	Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income Applicable to Minority Interests	Net Income Applicable to Consolidated Edison Company
1935	$232,215,039.85	$57,314,295.08	$22,394,195.90	$889,168.62	$34,110,930.56
1936	234,985,654.74	57,417,659.55	19,822,605.72	777,081.32	36,817,972.51
1937	235,172,238.19	53,041,340.06	17,223,227.34	95,333.72	35,722,779.00

Note: Prior to 1937 service changeover expenditures made by the companies were charged direct to operating expenses as incurred. Similar expenditures for 1937 are to be amortized by charges to operating expenses over a five year period. As of December 31, 1937, the unamortized balance of such expenditures amounted to $4,311,353.70, which, under the former procedure, would have been charged to operating expenses in 1937.

THE BONDS AND THE GUARANTY *The Bonds are to be issued under the Steam Corporation's First Mortgage dated as of July 1, 1938, to City Bank Farmers Trust Company, Trustee. In the opinion of counsel for the Steam Corporation, the Bonds will be secured by a first lien on substantially all of the properties, and the franchises, of the Steam Corporation, subject to certain exceptions referred to in the Offering Prospectus. The Mortgage contains provisions for the issuance, under certain conditions and restrictions and for specified purposes, of additional bonds of this or other series which as to lien would rank pari passu with these Bonds, and provides, under certain conditions and without notice to the bondholders, for releases of and substitutions for properties. With certain exceptions, the provisions of the Mortgage may be changed with the approval of the holders of 66⅔% of the outstanding bonds affected by such change.*

Pursuant to the terms of an Agreement, dated as of July 1, 1938, between Consolidated Edison Company and the Trustee under the Mortgage, Consolidated Edison Company has agreed to endorse on the Bonds its unconditional guaranty of payment of the principal thereof and of interest thereon.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters have severally agreed to purchase the Bonds from the Steam Corporation at 98%, or a total of $27,422,360, and accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $27,982,000, and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $559,640. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after August 18, 1938, but not later than August 30, 1938.*

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the titles and franchises of New York Steam Corporation, the lien of the Mortgage securing the Bonds, and certain other matters have been passed upon by counsel for the Companies. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about August 18, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, for either long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the agreements there referred to.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statements on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — *BLYTH & CO., INC.*

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — *LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.*

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — *SMITH, BARNEY & CO.*

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — *LEHMAN BROTHERS*

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated August 12, 1938.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '43-'41 Mch	107.13	107.13	107.13
3 3½s '45-'43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3½s '46-'44	109.23	109.23	109.23
3 4s '54-'44	114.18	114.15	114.15
2 2¾s '47-'45	106.18	106.18	106.18
2 3¼s '56-'46	113.9	113.8	113.8
8 3¼s '49-'46	108.23	108.23	108.23
1 4¼s '52-'47	118.30	118.30	118.30
2 3¼ '52-'49	108.20	108.19	108.19
20 2½s '53-'49	102.8	102.4	102.5
2 2¾s '54-'51	103.23	102.23	102.23
15 2¾s '60-'55	104.8	104.7	104.7
1 2¾s '63-'58	102.13	102.13	102.13

Home Owners' Loan

7 2¾s '49-'49	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 2¼s '44-'42	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exj 4s '47	99	99	99
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	45	45	45
6 Alleghany 5s '44	71	71	71
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	26	26
19 Alleghany 5s '49	60	58	58
9 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104	104
38 Allis Chalm 4s '52	114½	114	114
13 Am & For P5s 2030	58	58	58
13 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
1 Am T & T 3¾s '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
23 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103⅜	103½	103½
11 Am T & T 3¼s '61	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	99¾	99½	99½
20 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅜	106	106⅜
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36¾	35⅝	35⅝
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	30	30	30
3 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98	98
6 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98¼
12 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106
18 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
4 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	68	68	68
32 A C Line 5s '48	12	12	12
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	27¼	27¼	27¼
19 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21	21
28 B&O 1st 5s '48	40	39½	39¾
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	20⅜	20½	19½
28 B&O 5s '96 F	20	19½	19½
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¼	18¾	18¾
72 B&O cv 4½s '60	16⅞	15¾	15¾
10 B&O 4s '48	39½	39⅜	39½
10 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	35½	35½	35½
10 B&O 5s S W '50	29½	28¼	28¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	104¾	104¾
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	99½	99¼	99¼
15 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	95¼	94½	94½
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	34	33	33
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106	106	106
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	65	65	65
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	72	72	72
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	92¾	92½	92½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	125¾	125¾	125¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅞	96½	96½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	92¾	92½	92½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	78½	78½	78½
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	105	105	105
11 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82½	82	82
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	105	105	105
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10½	10½
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	9	9	9
5 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101¼	101½
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	51	51
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71	70½	70⅞
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	27	27	27
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	25	25	25
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	73	73	73
3 Champion P&F 3¾ 4¾s	98	98	98
11 C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94	94	94
19 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18⅛	18	18
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92	92	92
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	88⅜	88	88
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	13½	14
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	16¾	16¾
1 Chi I&L 4s '47	12	12	12
2 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	68	68	68
9 CM&P & Pac 5s '75	9½	9½	9½
16 CM&P&P 4½s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	25½	25½	25¾
2 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	17	17	17
12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¾	5½	5½
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¼	9¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	9¼	9	9
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 CRI & P 4½s'52A	9	9	9
29 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4	3¾	3¾
11 C R I & P 4s '88	19	19	19
2 CRI & P 4s '88 ctf	19	19	19
19 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8⅞	8¼	8¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
7 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	61⅛	61	61
2 CTH & SE inc 5s'60	45	45	45
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90	90	90
2 Childs Co 5s'43	73¼	73	73¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	80½	80¾
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Col F&I 5s '70	55	55	55
5 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	95⅜	95½	95½
3 Columbia G 5s'52 May	96¼	96	96
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	94¼	93¾	93¾
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	108¾	108½	108½
17 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	101⅝	101½	101¾
42 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Com'l Inv Tr3½s'51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Comwith Ed 4½s'56	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Comwith Ed 3½s'68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Comwith Ed 4s'81	108½	108½	108½
68 Comwith Ed cv 3½s'58	106⅜	106	106¼
17 Con Edis 3½s'48	104⅜	104½	104⅝
7 ConEdis 3¼s'46	104¼	104	104
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
9 Con Oil 3½s'51	103⅜	103	103⅜
5 Con Rys 4s '54	13	13	13
8 Consum Pw 3½s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Consum Pw 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Consum Pw 3¼s '66	103	103	103
6 Container 5s '43	97¼	97	97¼
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
10 Crown Cork 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¾	34¾	34¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	50	50	50
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	38½	38	38
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54	52	52
13 D&RG 4s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
1 D&RGWest 5s '78	9¾	9½	9½
1 Del Ed 5s	105 17-32	105	105 17-32
4 Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
1 ETenV&G cn 5s '56	79½	79½	79½
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	101	101	101
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107	107	107
192 Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	13½	13½
5 Erie 1st 4s '95	40	40	40
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19½	19	19
8 Erie Gene 6s '57	43	43	43
11 Fairbanks&Mrse 4s '56	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	39	38¼	38¼
1 GenCable 5½s '47	97¾	96¾	96¾
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	58	58
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99½	99	99
10 Goodrich 6s '65	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103⅞
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101½	101½	101½
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	93	93
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '66	106	106	106
1 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	103	103	103
14 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30½	30¼	30½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	56½	55¾	55¾
16 Hud Man inc 5s '57	18⅝	18	18
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110	109⅞	109⅞
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51½	51½	51½
19 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	38	37	37
2 Ill Cen 4s '53 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 ICG&StL&NO 5s'63A	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	31½	31½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	60½	60½	60½
4 Interb RiTr rfg 5s 66 ct	59½	59	59
4 Interlake Iron 4s'47	85	85	85
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
25 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77	74⅞	75
7 Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	87½	87½
22 Int Paper 5s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Int Rys C Am 5s'72	78¼	78¼	78¼
126 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
10 Int T&T 4½s'52	69	68¼	68¼
12 Int T&T 5s'55	72¼	70¾	70¾
11 Jons&Laugh St 4¼s'61	97	97	97
1 K C Southn 5s'50	70	70	70
1 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	95	95	95
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	102½	102½	102½
6 Kresge Found 3½s'47	99	99	99
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	54	54	54
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54	54	54
9 Lac Gas 5s'39	80¾	80½	80½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32¾	32¼	32¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23	23	23
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20⅝	20	20
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19⅞	19⅞
2 Leh Val Term 5s'41	53	53	53
2 Loews 3½s'46	100½	100½	100½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	82½	82	82
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	81	81	81
1 Louis & N un 4s'40	100½	100½	100½
18 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	79½	80
14 L&N 4½ KyAsC 4s'55	102	102	102
2 L&N Pad&M 4s'46	98	98	98
6 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106	106	106
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
2 Market St Ry 6s '70	82	82	82
3 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103½	103	103
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
6 Mill El Ry&L 5s '61 B	103¾	103¼	103⅜
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103½	103½	103½
5 MStPSSM cn 5½s '78	67½	67½	67½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	8	8	8
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	25	25	25
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	42	42	42
29 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	19	18¾	18¾
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	37½	37	37
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36	36	36
4 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4¾	4¼	4¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17½	17½	17½
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	18¼	18½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16	16	16
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅛	5¾	5¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	20½	20	20
1 Mon WPa Pub Sv 6s '65	98¼	98¼	98¼
12 Mont-Pow 3¾s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51	35	35	35
57 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103¼	103¼
15 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Nati Steel 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
9 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	69	69	69
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	61½	61⅛
19 NYC 4½s 2013	56½	56	56
3 NYC cn 4s '98	66	65¾	65¾
10 NYC 3¼s '46	78	78	78
22 NYC 3¼s '52	68	67	67
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56	55½	55⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	83	83
3 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	50¼	50	50
24 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	45	43½	43¾
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	39	37½	37½
4 NY Conn RR 5s '53	105⅛	105	105
3 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	17	17	17
9 NYNH&Hev 6s '48	17½	17	17
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	25¼	25¼	25¼
14 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¼	15½	15½
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	13	13	13
8 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13½	13	13
7 NY Steam 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	47s	47s	47s
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	12	12
2 Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	69	69
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	64	64	64
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	62½	62½	62½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	60	60	60
19 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¾	82½	82½
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Ohio Ed 6s '65	104	104	104
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	115½	115½	115½
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62	75	75	75
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107¾	107⅞	107¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	75	75	75
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63	63	63
2 Para Pict 6s '55	96⅛	96	96
15 Para Pict 5½s '47	81¾	80¾	80¾
3 Penn Co 4s '63	94	94	94
10 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	93½	92½	92½
27 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	101	101
20 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83¼	82	82
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94¾	94	94
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87	87	87
36 Pen RR 3½s '52	82	81	81½
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	69	68¼	68¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s '56	63	63	63
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114	113½	113½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95	95⅛
1 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	5	5	5
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	15	15	15
15 Pillsbury Fl Mi 5s '43	105½	105	105
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 PCC & SL 5s '75B	102⅜	101¾	101¾
11 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95	94½	94½
2 PCC & SL 4s '57 G	104	104	104
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	47½	47½	47½
2 PittsKeWVa 5s'60C	48	48	48
5 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	58¾	58¼	58⅝
42 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15½	15	15
4 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	71¼	70	71
3 Radio 4½s '57A	76½	76½	76½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	60	60
10 Rem Rand 4½s'56	103	102¾	102¾
13 Republic Steel 5½s'54	101	100½	100½
8 Republic St 4½s'61	89¾	89½	89½
3 Republic Steel 4½s'56	90⅝	90	90
20 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	105¾	105¾
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	17½	17½	17½
3 RI Ark & La4½s'34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 St L S 4½s'78	10¼	10	10
18 St L S P 4s'50 A	11¼	11	11⅛
9 St L SW 1st 4s'89	60½	60	60
6 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8½	8¼	8¼
24 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7½	7½
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 SeaAlFla6s'35ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12 Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅝	104½	104⅝
6 Simmons 4s '52	98	97½	98
21 Sou Pac 4½s'68	49¼	48¼	48¼
6 Sou Pac 4½s'81	47½	47	47
27 So Pac 4½s'69	48	47	48½
1 So Pac rfg 4s'55	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	51¾	49½	49½
9 So Pac 3¾s'46	61	60¼	60¼
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54⅜	53	53
13 South Ry 6½s'56	60	59	59
1 South Ry gen 6s'56	57	57	57
16 South Ry gn 5s '56	42	41	41
19 South Ry 4s M&O '28			
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109¼	109¼	
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
11 Studebaker 6s cv '45	42	42	42
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
4 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107	107	107
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77B	85	85	85
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	86	86	86
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	93	93	93
28 Third Ave aj 5s'60	7½	7½	7½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	37	37	37
5 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Tri Continent 5s '53	110	110	110
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	109	109	109

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	12¼	12	12	— ¼
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	50	67⅛	67	67	Aug 11
83	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	83	83	83	Aug 10
60	40	Corn Exchange (3)	30	48	48	48	—1⅛
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	0	80	80	80	Aug 10
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	110	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	40	69½	69½	69½	Aug 10
75	48⅛	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	10	75	75	75	Aug 9
42½	18	Cushman $8 pf	70	42	42	42	— ½
108¾	102½	Dayton P&L pf(4½)	40	108¾	107½	107½	—1¼
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe&Rav A (1¾e)	10	34	34	34	—2
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	50	31½	31½	31½	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	110	110	110	Aug 8
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	116	116	116	
171	157	Eastmn Kodak pf(6)	10	169	169	169	Aug 4
108½	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	40	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug 11
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	— 2⅜
21¼	15	Filene's Sons (½e)	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 14
15¼	15	Food Mach pf (4½)	50	102	102	102	Aug 11
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	66	66	66	—8
43	25	Frank Simon pf	10	40	40	40	Jul 23
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¾e)	30	16½	16	16	Aug 10
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Aug 8
135	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Aug 2
121	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	120	121	118¾	118¾	—2¼
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	37	37	37	Aug 2
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	125	124½	125	
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	50	106	106	106	Aug 10
95	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Aug 11
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	120	24	22½	23	—1
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(6)	50	70	69¾	70	Jul 13
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	50	62½	61½	61½	—1
135	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	135	135	135	Aug 10
40	35	Green Bay&W(7½gg)	10	40	40	40	Aug 5
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	49	49	49	Jul 27
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	40	19	18	18	Aug 10
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	34	33¾	34	Aug 10
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	20	98	98	98	Aug 11
98	83	Hanna (M A)$5pf(5)	10	97½	97½	97½	— ½
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Aug 8
70	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	50	71¼	70	70	
152½	140	Helme (G W) pf (7)	10	149¾	149¾	149¾	Aug 11
132½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	132	132	132	+ ¾
112	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	111½	111½	111½	
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	20	106	106	106	Jul 26
30½	23	Il Central LL (4)	10	37	37	37	—1½
141	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	143	143	143	+2
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	30	90	88¼	88½	Jul 29
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	140	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(3¾k)	100	45	44	44	—1
72	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	60	71	71	71	Aug 5
77	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	76	76	76	—1
123	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	116	116	116	+1
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Aug 11
78	49¼	Jones & L Stl pf	40	64	64	64	—1½
120½	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120½	120½	120½	Aug 11
85	63	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	30	84	80	80	—5
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	*20	91	91	91	Aug 9
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	20	24½

Relics Recovered In Demolition Of Waterloo Bridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Workmen demolishing old Waterloo Bridge, here recently, found its foundation stone at the south abutment. It is of Cornish granite, measuring two feet six inches by six feet by one foot, nine inches, and bears an inscribed lead plate 12 inches by 9 inches. Despite its long immersion the inscription is still legible. It reads, "The foundation stone of the Strand Bridge was laid on Friday, 11 October 1811, by the Committee of Directors—Henry Swann, M. P. Chairman."

Beneath the plate was found a glass container in which were 13 coins, and a circular piece of parchment giving the names of the Committee on one side and the names of the Directors of the Strand Bridge Company on the other. The coins which date from 1794 to 1811 are in a good state of preservation, four being copper, three gold, and the rest silver. There is a guinea piece (£1.1s) dated 1794, and a silver groat (4d) of 1800. Other values range from one penny up to 5s in silver and 10s in gold.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council has to decide whether the relics are to be built into the new bridge or kept in the record room at County Hall.

A Picnic Hound

QUAKERTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Mrs. Ellsworth Shearer and her children left their dog at home and set out for a picnic at Dorney Park at Allentown. A short time after they reached the park, the rog raced up, tired and dusty—but triumphant. He'd chased the car for 18 miles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL STUDIO DESIGNED CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student, $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards, with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Big Profits. Get details NOW.

THE JOHN A. HERTEL CO.

305 W. Adams St., Dept. 820-D, Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail, 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 431 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 90 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE money quick. Sell Personal Christmas Cards with customer's name. Big selection gorgeous new designs. Low as 50 for $1 retail. Also 7 fast-selling Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Free sample offer. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. BNH, Rochester, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate private beach sailing golf: instruction in swimming riding tennis, art music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up. Brewster Mass

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms: we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone. Phone 103. Tucson, Arizona.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH SWISS woman seeks position as personal maid, excellent sewer and packer; willing to travel; 6½ yrs. last post. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE

16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET

"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"

2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS

Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 PLYMOUTH Conv. Coupe, radio, heater, white sidewall tires, run 12,500 miles, $600, no trade; seen at Falmouth St. Garage, 272 W. Newton, Boston.

NEW '37 CADILLAC

THIS car has never been registered: Black finish, 6 wheels, white wall tires, radio, heater, defroster, fog lights, etc. Owner will sell at big sacrifice. Call Mr. A. G. Hecker, Call MYStic 3320 (Mass.) 9:30 to 6:00 P. M.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built

W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

COUNTRY BOARD

BRIDGTON, MAINE—Private farmhouse, ½ mile from Woods Lake; excellent home cooking; good bathing beach; rates $2 per day; $12 weekly. Della Martin, Prop.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN. 0642. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600. 500 Fifth Ave, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St. Cambridge, Mass.

FOR RENT

CORNER store, excellent for specialty or liddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 8010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON (near Hendrik Hudson Parkway)—Ten room home, suitable rest home or private school, acre ground, peaceful garden, fine trees; five master bedrooms and two servants, four baths; two-car garage, apartment above, oil burners, walking distance New York Central. MILES & JOHNSON, 27 William Street, N. Y. C.

HYANNIS, MASS.—Cozy 6-room house, improvements, on Lewis Bay, private beach, price reasonable; will rent to Sept. 6th, $100.00. C. O. HOWER, 97 Moraine St., Brockton. Phone 4852.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ADOLPH SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from buffet manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 236 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR — PATRONIZE

TEXACO — Chas. B. Perham — TEXACO STATIONS

Broadway and Franklin St.
Arlington

368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK

"Home for Your Dollars and Dollars for Your Home"
PHONE ARLINGTON 3780
Shares in August Series Now on Sale
699 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3780

BON VOYAGE FLOWERS

Any Time Anywhere

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
242 High St. Mystic 0600 Medford
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MABEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Summer Permanents
Infinite Care Given to Gray Hair
SHAMPOO—MANICURE
FINGER AND MARCEL WAVING
8 Winter Street, Room 1010, Boston
HANcock 5646

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING

STEVES SERVICES SATISFY

PACKING SHIPPING

NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2460

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0060

BROCKTON

Fraser's

Friday and Saturday!

DOLLAR DAYS

Don't miss the boat! Such low prices can't last!

WE BRING YOU THE GREATEST
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
in the History of Our Store
ATHERTON'S
41 CENTER STREET BROCKTON

• FARR'S •

"The store that buys direct from the mills"

Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses

51-53 Main Street, Brockton

August Sale

Quality Furniture
Special Cash Prices
Ralph Baker Furn. Co.
610 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co.

LUXURY FURRED COATS at AUGUST SALE PRICES

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

For Individuality

American Beauty
HAIR STYLISTS
ASP. 4056 1236 COMMONWEALTH AVE. ALLSTON
LONgwood 0339

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete Service for Your Car on the Worcester Turnpike
One Block Above Longwood
Benevolent Association 8963

ALLSTON HAND LAUNDRY

Owned and Operated by Women

We call for and deliver in the Newtons, Brookline, Brighton and Cambridge
STA. 0454 63 Harvard Ave., Allston

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Wave *Beauty Shoppe*

Call TRO. 1603 — *All Branches of Beauty Culture*

7 HUDSON STREET

MAZOLA

For Summer Salads

EGAN'S MARKET

GROCERIES PROVISIONS
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

August Furniture Sale
25 Per Cent Discount

ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO 3344

1938 FORD 1938

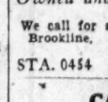
Demonstrators and Official Cars
COUPES—TUDORS—FORDORS
Some with Trunk, Radio and Heaters
REASONABLE PRICES
Also Brand New Showroom Models. Most All Body Types.

MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES, Inc.
185 Mass. Ave. Kir. 6060-1-3

Fiske's *The Best Ever Summer 1938 Packages*

Hostess Mint, Bon Voyage
Kiddies, Tourist ..... 60c lb.

3 BRATTLE ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON, MASS.
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
PAYSON PARK, BELMONT, MASS.



Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

A Happy Vacation
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

SAGE'S
TRO 2211

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

WHITTEMORE'S

Russell R. Cameron

26 Brattle St. Trow. 6760

Connections to All Boats and Trains

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.

271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL

Promptly Delivered

CONCORD OIL CO., Inc.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

• ROBERT HAMILTON & SON •
FOODS and BEVERAGES
Canadian Imperial
Pale Dry Ginger Ale
Contents per dozen 80c
Where Quality Meets Value
DEDHAM SQUARE Phone 0010

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kidder & Davis
House Furnishers and Decorators
692 Main Street Tel. 1107

Harper Method

This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves White hair is not harmed by our method
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

SPOTS PHONE 1-2-2 & COMPANY

Cleaning—Dyeing—Repairing
Personal Laundry Service
256 WATER STREET

COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 3693

"Distinctly Different"
Visit Our Unique Food Shop
It is AIR CONDITIONED
We cater to those who demand Quality Baked Goods

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service

POULTRY MEN

With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program

Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury. Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford. Tel. 44.

HINGHAM

Summer Refreshments

Dykeman's Drug Store
Hing. 0360
Cooling Drinks and Ices at our Soda Fountain
Delicious Ice Cream for Desserts at Home.

FRIGIDAIRE
SAVES FOUR WAYS
Saves CURRENT
Saves FOOD
Saves ICE
Saves UPKEEP

Driscoll Radio & Electric
Hing. 0018 Open Eves.

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes

meet all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
NAPOLEON BAIL 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. ALLYN & CO.

Ralph H. Armstrong **Insurance**
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

LAWRENCE

Buy your Cloth Coat at a Saving *in Our*

August Sale

Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Bestex Grapefruit Juice, 46-oz. tin 25c
Heart's Delight Fruit Cocktail, large 2½ tin, 25c
Hormel's Spam, 12 oz. tin 29c
Cal. Juice Oranges, doz .... 29c and 39c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
99 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Dollar Days During August

Many special values worth considering. See National Hardware Store News for August.

HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

Lowell Dollar Days
Friday - Saturday
Aug. 12-13
Merchants' Division
Lowell
Chamber of Commerce

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Save $12.65 on Ostermoor
The World-Famous Innerspring Mattresses
REG. 42.50—NOW $29.85
SECOND FLOOR

DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday
Bigger and Better Values Than Ever Before
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

August Blanket Sale!

Our "Easy-to-Buy" Budget Plan enables you to select your blankets NOW—Pay what you care to—then pay what you wish, weekly or monthly. Your blankets will be paid for and delivered in the fall, just when you'll be needing them! We'll gladly explain in detail!

Goddard Bros.
Market St. Telephone Breakers 3737

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

Russo's *RESTAURANT*
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

An Exceptional Line of
Stylish Cotton, Rayon and Sheer
Dresses for Summer Wear
at $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98
THE JONES STORES, Inc.
MALDEN MELROSE

Enna Jettick
White Shoes for Women
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY-SATURDAY
Everything Reduced for These Value Days
Bargains Galore
"The Apparel Shop That's on the Square"
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

Sale
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$3.95
Reg. Styles—$5 to $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Street, Malden

Don't Miss Our Great
AUGUST SALE
Save From 10 to 40%
on Quality Furniture
Malden's Largest Furniture Store
I. I. KOTZEN
454-458 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our FROSTED MALTED
—A DRINK THAT YOU EAT
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
Crystal 0095-W
898 Main St. Tel. 2573 — Nights 0465

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service which you get only at
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
Phone MELrose 4180
93 MAPLE ST.

The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"
Control garden pests with our spraying material.
Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
COAL OIL
Tel. 0794-0795

NEEDHAM

FINAL MARKDOWNS
in our Annual Summer Clearance Sale.
Drastic Reductions in Dresses—Sportswear—Bags Housecoats and Beachwear
McNeilly's Apparel Shop
THEATRE BLOCK NEED. 0969

Still Time to Contract at
Season's Lowest Prices
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
WHETTON'S
904 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0067—0380

NEW BEDFORD

James E. Lilley
Quality Meats and Groceries
Also many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

WING'S

5 Great Floors Filled With Quality Home Furnishings and Clothing

Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
Tel. 163
55 Pleasant Street Newburyport

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Newton North 6463, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Company
- Genuine Spring Legs
- of Lamb, 7 to 8 lb. average
- 25c lb.

304 WALNUT ST., New. No. 8400

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Announcing Our
August Fur Sale
BROOKNERS FUR SHOP
281 NORTH ST. Dial 2-2962

Famous All-State Tires
Guaranteed 18 Months
SEARS, ROEBUCK and Co.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

AMOTO
For uniform performance in any weather, use
American Gas and Oils
ELM STREET GARAGE
Cor. of Elm and Newell Streets
Tel. 2-4949 A. W. Miner, Prop.

Three-Piece Made-to-Measure
Slip Cover Sets
This week only, $29.50
ENGLAND BROTHERS

College Inn Tomato Juice
4 14 oz. cans 29c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a great place to trade.
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializin in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1131 RES. 2-0030

W. H. Shedd & Son
Plumbing and Heating
730 TYLER STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER
Summer Sale
Men's and Women's Shoes
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MAPLEWOOD
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
69c CASH AND CARRY — QUALITY PRICE SERVICE — 85c CALL AND DELIVER
315 Dalton Ave. 438 North St. 52 Elm Street

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000

Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Don't Wear A Soiled Hat
Send Yours to Us to Be Cleaned
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

GRA 8569 Bonded
August Fur Sale
Now in Progress
Remodeling—Repairing—Relining
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street

Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

DUSTPROOFED
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

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Plumbing and Heating
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European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to us. Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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European
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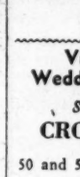

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Rich Artificial Silk
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Obtainable in 40 Shades
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36 inches wide
per yard 2/-
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Gray Owl Has His Say

A Story for Children

Mistress Mirabel had a fine quilt. It was made of satin and it was stuffed with elderdown which is soft and white as snow. Mistress Mirabel hung her quilt on the line which might have been well and good—but—the wind began to blow.

It blew and it blew, and the quilt flapped and flapped against a blackberry vine. The sharp little thorns on the blackberry vine tore Mistress Mirabel's quilt here and there and this way and that. The fine satin turned to ribbons and up in the air and away blew the soft white elderdown. Straight to the great forest it blew and clung to the fir trees like snow on a winter's day.

Squirrel who had been asleep in the hollow of the apple tree poked his head out to look around. What was his surprise to see the trees covered with white patches.

"By my bushy tail," cried Squirrel, "it's been snowing." He blinked and he winked. "Winter has come and no nuts in my storage."

He was blinking and winking like that when Bun hopped by on his way to the meadow.

"Bun," Squirrel cried, "look up at the trees."

Bun looked up and his nose began to twitch. "By my whiskers," he cried, "snow! And I'm poor as a crow."

He squealed so loud that he startled Mole who was hurrying along minding his own business. "What's all the fuss?" Mole cried.

"Look up at the trees, Mole," Bun shouted.

Mole squinted and looked up.

"By my skin," he cried, "snow! Winter has come and my tunnel not built." He ran round and round in circles, making queer little sounds.

Robin who was digging for a fat worm saw him and began to chirp.

"Robin, Robin," Bun cried, "fly up in the trees and see what has happened."

Up flew Robin and lighted on a high branch.

"Snow, Snow," he chirped and whirled about excitedly. "Winter has come," he sang, "Winter has come and I must fly south."

He spread his wings and was for starting at once when Gray Owl hooted. "Tu-whit, tu-whoooo!" All the while Gray Owl had been listening from the spruce tree. All the while he had been shaking his wise head at squirrel, Bun and Mole.

"Winter indeed," he hooted loud enough for them to hear. "Winter when the breeze is soft and the leaves still green on the apple tree! Snow in Summer?" He began to chuckle softly.

Bun looked at Squirrel and Squirrel looked at Mole. Robin flew down and sat beside Gray Owl. Whatever Gray Owl had to say was worth hearing and this is what he said,

"The trees are green
The earth is brown
But white as snow
Is elderdown!

"That grows upon
The sea duck's breast
And serves to line
His snug, soft nest.

"And just because
it looks like snow
Is no reason
To think it so."

Squirrel looked from Bun and Mole to Robin. Bun, Mole and Robin looked back at him. There was just a trace of a smile in their looks. Then Squirrel and Bun raced to the nearest tree pulled off pieces of the elderdown and held them carefully in their paws.

"Not cold," said Squirrel briefly. "And doesn't melt. Owl is right."

Bun ran over to Robin and laid his piece beside him on the branch.

"Good stuff to line a nest, Robin," he said.

Odds and Ends

"Gable Gardens"

Gayly painted carved gables are a distinctive feature of houses in northern Russia.

More Complicated Timetables

French and certain other European (and some Latin-American) timetables still record time up to 24 o'clock.

The "Phantom" Industry

Glass that bends, glass that stretches, and glass you cannot see, are developments of the plate-glass manufacturer.

Slated for Car Pyres

When you see a white line through the number on the side of a box car, it is probably indicative of the company's current car-destruction program.

Warrant of 3,000,000

Probably the most stupendous death warrant ever issued was the one King Philip of Spain put his name to in February, 1568, which sentenced as heretics the 3,000,000 people of the Netherlands.

Ludwig II of Bavaria's Dream Castle

Monitor Camera Club from Elizabeth E. Nock, Berkeley, Calif.

Schloss Neuschwanstein, One of Bavaria's Show Places, Erected in 1869-86

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Waterspout Is?

A waterspout has the appearance of being a great column of water reaching up from the surface of the lake or ocean to the clouds. It was once thought to be an actual pillar of solid water, sucked up from the depths of the water; but this is not strictly the case, as was seen when

tests of the water in spouts occurring over the ocean proved the water to be fresh, not salt.

Waterspouts are caused by the meeting of opposite winds of different temperatures above a body of water. The meeting of these winds results in the formation of a thick black cloud, to which a vortical or whirling motion is given. A funnel-like cloud-filled column of whirling wind is formed, extending from the surface of the water to the cloud.

There is a partial vacuum in the center of the column, up into which some sea or lake water is drawn, but the bulk of the liquid in the waterspout is rainwater.

When a wind is blowing, the top of the spout travels faster than the bottom, making the column lean obliquely; but when the surrounding air is still, the spout maintains a vertical position.

Waterspouts vary considerably in their degree of wetness. In some cases the spout may be a mere filmy shell of whirling droplets, through which distant objects may be plainly seen. In other cases it is a dark, dense cloud-column, as thoroughly wet as a first-rate cloudburst on land.

The waterspout is closely related to the tornado, and waterspouts that travel from sea to shore become tornadoes on reaching land, while tornadoes that wander out to sea are transformed into waterspouts.—W. P. Keasbey.

Details

An executive cannot grandly dismiss details. Business is made up of details and I notice that the chief executive who dismisses them is quite likely to dismiss his business.

Success is the sum of detail. It might perhaps be pleasing to imagine oneself beyond detail and engaged only in great things, but as I have often observed, if one attends only to great things and lets the little things pass, the great things become little; that is, the business shrinks.

It is not possible for an executive to hold himself aloof from anything. No business, no matter what its size, can be called safe until it has been forced to learn economy and rigidly to measure values of men and materials.—Harvey S. Firestone.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Changing Regular Meeting

Question: (a) When the date of a quarterly meeting falls on a holiday, is it permissible to hold the meeting on that date, or should it be changed? (b) May the monthly meetings of the board be changed to another date?

Answer: (a) It depends upon the statutes. If the law of the state prohibits meetings on a holiday, this would annul the provision in the bylaws fixing that date, and the meeting could not be held. If the law merely prohibits transaction of business, the meeting could be held, but could not transact business as defined in the law. If the state law has no provision of either type, the bylaws would govern, and the meeting should be held on the date specified, unless the bylaws provide for its postponement. Bylaws should always include a provision enabling either the membership or the board to change the date of a regular meeting, when meeting on that date would not be convenient or feasible.

(b) Not if they are fixed in the bylaws of the main organization without provision permitting their change. If the meeting date is simply according to usage or established by action of the board, the date may be changed in advance, either by agreement among the members of the board, or by action at a previous board meeting.

In Lighter Vein

Style Note

Milliner: "Pardon, Madame. This is the hat you just bought; that's the box you're wearing."

On His Way

Father: "Isn't it time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?"

Daughter: "Not quite, dad. He won't be here until 8 o'clock."—Pearson's.

Of Course

Two women had just come out of a local theater after seeing "Robin Hood."

"I liked it," said one, "except that they didn't show the part where he shoots the apple off his son's head."

"That wasn't 'Robin Hood,'" corrected her companion, "That was 'Arrowsmith'!"

And How!

The alert Shelby (Ala.) Democrat reports the case of a man who was defeated ignominiously when he ran for the office of sheriff:

He got 55 votes out of a total of 3,500, and the next day he walked down Main Street with two guns hanging from his belt.

"You were not elected, and you have no right to carry guns," fellow-citizens told him.

"Listen, folks," he replied, "a man with no more friends than I've got in this county needs to carry guns."—American Mercury.

Misnomer

With all the warmer words there are
Now doesn't it seem silly
That anything so awfully hot
Should still be labeled "Chili"?

Encore

A concert was being held at the village schoolroom, and it came to Sandy's turn to give his bagpipe solo. When the applause had died down a voice from the back shouted, "Give us 'Annie Laurie,' Sandy!"

"What?" asked Sandy, surprised and flattered, "again?"—Tid-Bits.

Not for Her

The customer was protesting about the high price of vegetables, so finally the grocer told her:

"Madam, here are some nice red radishes for a penny a bunch. They ought to please you!"

"Oh, no," returned the fussy customer. "I am supposed to eat only green vegetables!"

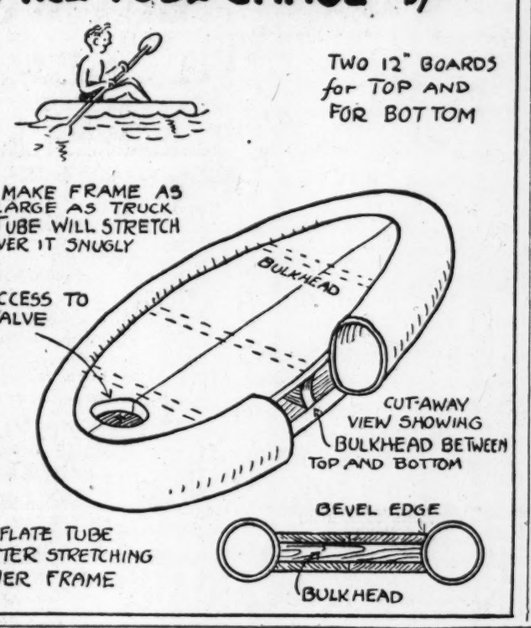
Reason

The Duke of Devonshire was once asked by a rather ostentatious contemporary why he invariably traveled third class, considering he was reputed to be such a rich man, as well as of the so-called "cream" of British nobility.

"Simply because there happens to be no fourth," was the swift reply.

Make It Yourself

TIRE TUBE CANOE by Sib—


TWO 12" BOARDS FOR TOP AND FOR BOTTOM
MAKE FRAME AS LARGE AS TRUCK TUBE WILL STRETCH OVER IT SNUGLY
ACCESS TO VALVE
BULKHEAD
CUT-AWAY VIEW SHOWING BULKHEAD BETWEEN TOP AND BOTTOM
BEVEL EDGE
INFLATE TUBE AFTER STRETCHING OVER FRAME
BULKHEAD

Indian Tower

Monitor Camera Club from Irene Kirk, Los Angeles

On Rim of Grand Canyon, Arizona

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Transparent Covers

A young man, alert to possibilities for earning extra money, has been successful in making and selling transparent covers for books and magazines.

He uses a cellulose material which is inexpensive; cuts the covers to fit standard-size books and magazines, as well as the small, digest size; and binds the edges with heavy fiber tape, which makes the covers long-wearing. These covers protect the books and magazines from dirt, soil, wear, weather, etc., and he sells many to libraries and bookshops, as well as from door to door.

He has found something which meets his own needs as well as the needs of his customers.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

Not what I Have, but what I Do, is my Kingdom.—CARLYLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dressmaker's Holiday

Cumberland, Md.

A dressmaker here has been sewing in the same old house, in the same dim room, for 30 years—and loves it. She has been very successful.

She sews all day—every day but Sunday—and her "patients," as she calls her customers, all love her and confide in her. Their sorrows and joys are all cheerfully listened to, with helpful thoughts for the former, and a sense of sharing in the latter; but she never burdens the patients with her own troubles in return. She gets her happiness in "another's good" and is so busy sewing for others, she has little time to do much for herself.

One day she decided upon "an unheard of thing"—she would take a day's vacation and do just as she pleased with it! She announced to all her patrons that she would not be "at home" for business on that day.

Great was the surprise of a friend, therefore, when, upon calling to take the little dressmaker for a ride, she found her deep in dress material and pins. She was enjoying a true "seamstress' holiday"—making a dress for her niece on her day off.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Waltham, Mass., reader comments as follows on summer "apartments,"

NEHW EXYZHNJKHZ LX MX MEH OXYWMPQ ZXRH STSPM-RHWMZ RSQ UH OSVVHA USOE-HVXP "BYSPMHPZ" UHOSYZH MEHQ SPH XWVQ "ESVC" DHTM.

Use 'Em Again

Here are more "Use 'Em Agains" from W. P. K. As usual, the letters at the left are to be used as many times as necessary to spell out the words defined at the right. The figure after the definition denotes the number of letters in the word:

TRIAL HEW—(Supplies, 11) =

NUT SAIL COVE (acts not according to custom, 19) =

MALTED IRON (a ragged fellow, 14) =

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Roslindale, Mass., reader. Two 7-letter words, one of them the plural of a proper name, may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each.

ANEISLD

How Many Men?

A number of men agreed to buy a boat for $7,200, but 3 of them backed out later, and each of the other men was obliged to contribute $400 more than he otherwise would have done. How many men were there.

Development of Architecture

Can you properly identify each type of architecture as noted in the example checked?

1	Pyramids	Western Europe	
2	Doric	United States	
3	Byzantine	Egypt	1
4	Arabic	Mexico	
5	Norman	China	
6	Gothic	Greece	
7	Bourbon	Spain	
8	Colonial	Italy	
9	Oriental	France	
10	Pueblo	England	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

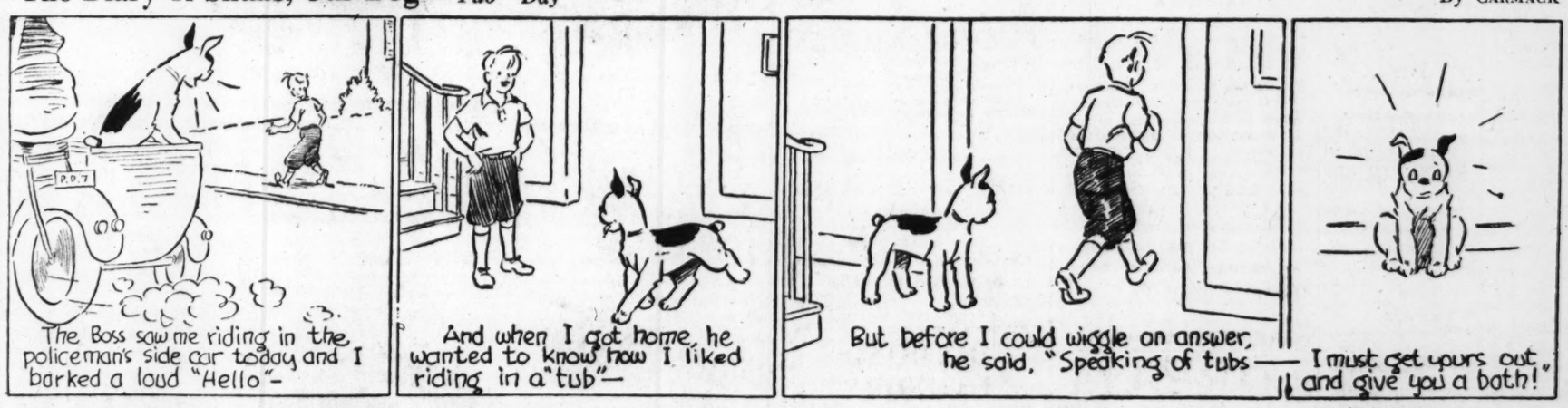
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not One Worry to Divide Between Them*

By LE PELLEY

SKIDMORE.....YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT AN EASY EXISTENCE YOU HAVE! HONEST YOU DON'T !!
NO WORRIES...!! NOT A WORRY IN THE WORLD! ABSOLUTELY NONE...
WERF
IT MUST BE WONDERFUL TO BE A DOG AND NOT HAVE ANY WORRIES.... WOE IS I .... !!!
... BUT COME TO THINK OF IT— WHAT WORRIES HAVE I GOT ??
WUF
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Tub" Day*

By CARMACK


P.D.7
The Boss saw me riding in the policeman's side car today and I barked a loud "Hello"—
And when I got home, he wanted to know how I liked riding in a "tub"—
But before I could wiggle an answer, he said, "Speaking of tubs— I must get yours out and give you a bath!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Many Cooks*

By THE HAGERS

"OH, WADDLES, I AM PUZZLED QUITE BY TINY'S FAILING APPETITE.
"THE THINGS HE LIKES I TRY TO MAKE; ONE HELPING NOW IS ALL HE'LL TAKE."
ACROSS THE FIELD BENEATH A TREE SAT TINY. HE HAD COMPANY.
"LOOK, AUNTY DEAR, THE MYSTERY'S SOLVED. THREE OTHER COOKS ARE NOW INVOLVED!"

Daily Anecdote

Forgotten Years

For translating a part of the Scriptures into Spanish and daring to criticize the translation of the Vulgate, DeLeon, the great theologian, poet, and teacher of Spain, was, by the dread Inquisition, committed to a dark dungeon, and there remained for a period of five years.

When at last he was released and restored to his professorships, his faithful admirers, burning with indignation at his long and terrible imprisonment, waited impatiently for him to tell of the great suffering he had experienced. But when he spoke to them, he began, "Yesterday we were teaching . . ."—completely ignoring his suffering. He never spoke of his years in prison.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When housewives go to the country some apartments may be called bachelor "quarters" because they are only "half" kept.

Use 'Em Again: Wherewithal, unconventionalities, tatterdemalion.

Letter Juggling: Denials, Daniels.

How Many Men: Nine men.

Development of Architecture: Pyramids—Egypt; Doric—Greece; Byzantine—Italy; Arabic—Spain; Norman—England; Gothic—Western Europe; Bourbon—France; Colonial—United States; Oriental—China; Pueblo—Mexico.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Marching Through Georgia

IT WAS not the Rubicon but the Flint that President Roosevelt crossed when he went to Barnesville, Georgia, and asked for the defeat of Senator George. But in the political development of the United States the crossing of the Flint may prove historic. For hitherto Mr. Roosevelt had entered state primaries either indirectly through subordinates or somewhat vaguely by bestowing or withholding a pat on the back. In Kentucky he went farther. He indorsed Mr. Barkley on grounds of long Senate experience rather than public policy. At Barnesville he attempted for the first time avowedly to unseat a Democrat for being a "dyed-in-the-wool conservative."

Those who dislike Mr. Roosevelt will conclude that his definition is a false one, that the real objection is refusal to follow blindly the President's personal leadership. They will see this action as an attempt to dictate complete servility of members of Congress or wreak vengeance on a Senator who dared to oppose the court and executive reorganization plans.

Those who like Mr. Roosevelt will accept his definition as accurate. They will hail the crossing of the Flint as the beginning of a bold battle for liberalism. They will see this action as an essential measure of discipline required to keep the New Deal alive, prevent its sapping from within and its liquidation by conservative Democrats in 1940.

Independent observers, less concerned with party or personality will endeavor to estimate what measure of genuineness there is in the issue raised by the President and to examine the wisdom of his self-defined "liberalism." They will read the speech as well as his program for rehabilitation of the South. They will study the record of Senator George.

In the speech they will find that the President outlined a general policy of economic rebuilding of the South through governmental action. In the report on the South's economic plight, to be issued shortly, they will find abundant evidence of conditions needing change. In Senator George's record they will find high ability, independence and intelligence. They will find that he supported NRA, AAA, TVA, SEC, and dozens of other New Deal measures, that he opposed court and executive reorganization, the wages and hours bill, and more drastic utilities regulation.

Whether Mr. George or Mr. Roosevelt better understands the needs of the South and of the Nation, how far those needs can be met by governmental action, and whether that action should proceed at Mr. Roosevelt's or Mr. George's pace, are the questions independent thinkers will attempt to judge. And they will endeavor to judge impersonally and when conclusions are reached to differ with as much good nature as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. George have happily achieved.

A Day and an Hour

THE flight of the Brandenburg ranks as one of the brilliant flying feats of this aeronautically up-and-doing year. It was as impressively smooth as it was spectacularly sudden. In linking Berlin to New York in a day and an hour, the Brandenburg bettered the record set by Wiley Post five years ago. But what is more important, the Germans did it the hard way by bucking the strong westerlies.

The performance exemplifies from every viewpoint the vaunted genius of German engineering. It was a masterpiece of mechanical and human precision all the way. Those who recall the difficulties in navigating and radio communications that dogged the flight of the German Junkers plane Bremen a decade ago from Berlin to New York via Dublin—and an unadvertised stop at sub-arctic Greenly Island—will be doubly impressed by the flawless ease with which the Brandenburg made the direct, non-stop flight.

Naturally Germans are overjoyed today at reports of her safe and easy passage. Talk in Berlin of regular transatlantic service shows how much impetus the flight has given to public optimism. Capt. Alfred Henke of the Brandenburg frankly admits, however, that regular transatlantic service in such planes is not yet practicable because too much of their paying load must be carried in fuel.

This fact does not detract from the value of the Brandenburg's pioneering achievement. Aviation may have a long way to go yet before transatlantic service is established on a safe and sound commercial basis. But there is nothing quite so heartening as an achievement such as that of the Brandenburg's to show us how rapidly aviation is approachin_ that goal.

ALASKA is being planned as an outpost of defense for the United States. The usual coastline guns will probably be placed, but it is rumored that the Government is counting mostly on the mosquitoes.

A ONE-YEAR-OLD Swampscott, Massachusetts, baby has surprised parents by being able to whistle. In these trying times it need not amaze us that the younger generation comes to the world with its courage up.

FOR TWO YEARS an M. I. T. scientist has been going to Cuba hunting for a hurricane to study, but so far his reports have been nothing but wind.

"Relaxed" Non-Intervention

MORE than a threat is involved in talk of reopening the Pyrenees frontier over which Russian and Czechoslovakian arms could pour into Loyalist Spain through France. The Opposition in Great Britain, and the Leftist parties in France, are becoming more and more vocal in their insistence that "non-intervention" be made something other than an aid to Insurgent General Franco.

Hope that the British plan for withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain would soon be operative has helped to keep Loyalist sympathizers in both Britain and France from exerting all the pressure of which they are capable upon these two governments. But General Franco has not been able to appreciate the wisdom of quickly accepting a plan whose alternative may be even more embarrassing to him.

The reinvigorated morale of Loyalist forces, as evidenced in recent gains against the Rebels just when the Loyalist cause seemed to be all but lost, will not now make it easier for General Franco to let his foreign helpers go. The French appear to realize this. They have pressed upon the British the need of bringing General Franco into line with the British plan before opinion in France, led by former Premier Léon Blum, makes effective its demands for a "relaxed" policy of non-intervention—by which is meant the opening of the Pyrenees border.

Thus not merely the strategy of international diplomacy but the demands of part of the electorates in Europe's two largest democracies may force upon General Franco and his supporters a line of action which both the British and French Governments have, so far unsuccessfully, been urging him to take.

A Snub for Spoils

JAMES A. FARLEY, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, evidently tries to be objective and dispassionate in his narration in the American Magazine of an interview in 1933 between himself and Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, then chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Farley hinted, he says, that it would be smart to avoid offending Senators and Representatives from the area by appointing employees unacceptable to them. Dr. Morgan promptly replied, apparently with some asperity, that he would appoint whom he chose without regard to politics.

The recommendation of a Senator or Representative for a prospective employee is worth presumably as much as a letter of recommendation from any other respected citizen. But it ought to be worth no more. The administrator directly in charge of a project or a department may exercise favoritism, even unconsciously, but he is the one who has to answer for the efficiency of his organization. A member of the legislative branch of the government is proportionately removed from direct responsibility and that much more likely to be influenced by personal and political considerations instead of strict qualifications for the job. Considering that the TVA Act, on insistence of Senator George W. Norris, its sponsor, seeks expressly to rule out political influence in the selection of TVA personnel, Dr. Morgan rather grows in stature by Mr. Farley's account of the interview.

A War of Talk?

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S assurance to Italian troops at the close of the latest army maneuvers—"We do not delude ourselves"—evidently can apply only to Il Duce's expectation of war, which he seems to feel is just a few paces ahead. For Italian leadership has deluded itself on other aspects of the war problem.

For instance, there is the theory of a short war and a successful one; this theory still receives the lip service of Virginio Gayda, semiofficial governmental mouthpiece, despite Italian experiences in Ethiopia and Spain. Signor Fayda explains Il Duce's most recent use of the word "preparing" by saying: "The readiness for Italy means to be immediately capable of exerting the maximum offensive effort." He points out that this accords with the Italian theory that war must be swift and quickly decided.

What this readiness of Italy means to non-Italians, however, is something else not quite so impressive. People in the "demoplutocracies," as Signor Gayda calls the democracies, are by now quite familiar with this sort of talk of war and recognize it really as a war of talk. It appears intended to bluff them. They read between the lines the point that Italians do not prepare merely for defense of Italy at home but will immediately carry punishment abroad to the enemy country. But there is nothing new about that. For ages "The best defense is offense" has been a military maxim.

Thus the more critically acute of Premier Mussolini's and Signor Gayda's readers are apt to dwell rather on the question whether a military theory already disproved in practice can be adhered to without becoming delusive. And they may be forgiven for daring to hope—for peace's sake—that Il Duce could be deluded as to imminence of general war.

Submarine Pioneer

Book News of the Day

PUNISHMENT is something every inventor learns to take early in the game. It's the purchase price of ingenuity. An inventor must not only have a new idea but he must develop it, finance himself, make a working model, accept the title of "crackpot," learn how to convince those who insist a thing can't be done even after it has been done, and finally, protect himself from sabotage and thieves. At 71, Simon Lake, in SUBMARINE (New York: Appleton-Century. $3), as told to Herbert Corey, discloses his technique.

Almost anyone who knows Lake will tell you that he's a better inventor than businessman. He has followed the policy of trusting his fellow men, and in crucial moments the lack of something better than verbal agreements has cost him in cash anywhere from $17.50 to nearly $1,000,000.

His particular claim to distinction is, of course, invention of the first practical submarine, the pitch-pine, flatiron shaped Argonaut Junior which crawled around a New Jersey creek bottom on wooden wheels and otherwise performed remarkably well, considering.

* * *

But that wasn't his only invention, and those who have met him remember the affection he bestows on his improvement of a steering gear for high-wheel bicycles which today keeps the automobile out of ditches; his patents for prefabricated houses that antedate all others, and the idea he found in an old powderhorn that led him to invent the airlock, making New York's river tunnels possible. Altogether he holds some 1,500 patents, 111 belonging to the submarine.

Today he's still a struggling inventor with ideas galore; though little the richer for his experiences. Yankee-inbred ideals forced him to turn down more than one offer of shady millions. However, probably the United States Government owes him more than all he has ever earned put together. Today's submarine, from periscope to submerging tanks, is the Lake submarine, but that knowledge is about the only recompense he receives.

After unsuccessfully fighting million-dollar lobbies in Congress, unable to get the proper authorities to even examine his undersea craft, he took his boats to Europe at a time when the Wright brothers and Hiram Maxim, likewise unable to interest their own government in their work, were gaining European support. He first interested Russia, building a fleet of successful undersea boats there, then Austria and Italy, and finally Germany.

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Finally, the United States naval high command asked him to return to America. He did, but only to cool his heels again outside Congressional doors, and to return to Europe to find the plans he left with Krupp appropriated by Germany, which then had no further need for his services. Back again in America he refused to sign a blank contract with someone unknown who was willing to pay him $2,500,000 to take orders. And disliking California he refused to take up an option on Signal Hill under which more oil was hidden than in any other dome in petroleum history.

Despite the part the submarine played in the World War, Lake never intended it to be a vehicle of destruction. He feels confident that some day it will take its place as a vehicle of practical commercial value, a means of conveying peacetime cargo and passengers, and of locating sunken vessels and recovering valuable cargoes.

All things considered, this autobiography is a thoroughly human book, full of common sense and wit, entertaining and instructive.

H. B. N.

Victims of a Common Enemy

If Ships Could Talk

On the fortieth anniversary of the annexation of Hawaii, Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N., Retired, describes how the U. S. S. Boston figured in the fall of that Republic, and the ensuing political tempest which terminated with Hawaii's cession to the Union. Commander Gulliver was formerly captain of the United States Frigate Constitution.

IF SHIPS could talk—old sailors believed ships were living things—residents of Honolulu could have heard the old cruiser Boston crowing triumphantly all the way from Manila on Aug. 12, 1898. On that day, the Boston's flag was two-blocked at the truck of the flagstaff of Hawaii's Government Building to signalize a diplomatic victory that for five years had hung in the balance. The hoisting of the Boston's flag on that memorable day marked the end of the Hawaiian Republic and the birth of United States sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands.

That identical flag had flown for two months from the same staff in 1893 in token of an American Protectorate over the Islands. Then when Grover Cleveland entered the White House on March 4, his Hawaiian Commissioner, known as "Paramount Authority" Blount, ordered the Boston's captain to haul it down and withdraw his armed sailors and marines back on board the cruiser.

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It was in August, 1892, when the Boston anchored in "New Englishy" Honolulu. Then Queen Liliuokalani sat haughtily, and as it turned out, precariously on the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Before becoming clothed in royal raiment, she was plain Lydia Dominis, widow of John Dominis of Boston. Significantly it was the Queen's determination to "revise" Hawaii's Constitution and make puppets of the members of the Supreme Court that caused her throne to crumble and swiftly collapse.

This queenly conspiracy was the last straw for the white residents of Honolulu, a goodly number of whom were descended from that hardy band of missionaries from Massachusetts and Maine who landed in semibarbarous Hawaii in 1820. Like the Minutemen of their forebears, they said, "Queen Liliuokalani is in revolt against the Government" and forthwith organized a revolution, headed by Sanford B. Dole, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dole's ancestors had emigrated to Hawaii from Maine to become missionaries and he had studied law at Boston University.

The revolutionists, having declared the Queen's throne vacant, called on the American Minister, John L. Stevens; asked that the crew of the Boston land in Honolulu "to preserve order and to protect American life and property." Complying immediately, Captain Wiltse, commanding the Boston, ordered his sailors and marines to arm and land. To his officers, he said: "Be neutral and don't take sides." To this injunction, he added: "We will fight all hands if necessary to protect American life and prevent incendiarism and looting."

As matters turned out, it wasn't necessary for the Boston's landing force to lift a finger. On their march from the boat landing their route took them past the Palace, on the balcony of which stood Queen Liliuokalani. To her Boston's men gave a royal marching salute—rifles at port arms, colors adroop, and royal ruffles on their drums. It was the last salute she was ever to be honored with. Then they went into "camp" in Arion Hall, from the porch of which they were spectators at one of the most peaceful revolutions in history.

Chief Justice Dole's revolutionists marched unopposed to the Government Building. Here only a few clerks remained and these calmly turned over the state building, the official archives, and the treasury. Meanwhile, the Royal Guard and the Royal Police, being apprised of what was taking place, barricaded themselves tremblingly in the Police Station.

On the same day, Dole and his followers established the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and thirteen days later, at their request, the American Minister declared the Islands under the Protectorate of the United States. On this day, February 1, 1893, the Boston's flag was hoisted to the flagstaff of the Government Building and the Hawaiian flag hauled down.

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The aftermath began on March 4 when Benjamin Harrison left the White House and Grover Cleveland moved in. Said President Cleveland in a message to Congress: "The landing of the Boston's men in Honolulu was a lawless one." And forthwith he dispatched "Paramount" Blount of Georgia to the Islands to investigate and redress the wrongs done to the Queen. Hawaii's royalists greeted Blount at the wharf with a band playing, of all things, "Marching Through Georgia."

Without delay, Blount ordered the Protectorate to end and directing the Boston's flag to be hauled down on the Government Building and her landing force withdrawn to their ship. Lieut. Lucian Young of the Boston pocketed the flag as it landed and locked it in his trunk on board ship, vowing to bide his time. That time came when President McKinley promised that when the day came for the cession of the Islands to the United States, the Boston's flag would be hoisted as the first symbol of American sovereignty in Hawaii.

The Boston's people had five years to wait to see their landing vindicated, and Lieutenant Young's vow fulfilled. The hoisting of the old cruiser's flag in Honolulu exactly forty years ago was a satisfying climax to one of the strangest episodes in American naval history, and to the Boston's part in Dewey's victory at Manila three months before.

LOUIS J. GULLIVER

"Squatter Families" and the Community

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in a Wide Horizon article in the Monitor recently by Pearl Strachan which dealt with the homeless people who are fast raising settlements of shack houses all over the country.

A few years ago while working for the relief, in the welfare department, I was sent out to make a survey for the Government of the "squatter" families. It was most interesting and I was astonished to learn that the greater part of them had once been small storekeepers and mechanics and had been buying their own homes, but had lost them when the so-called depression came along.

There was a feeling that they had been betrayed, not especially by the Government, but that business and supply had failed them and they were looking for something to remedy the situation and thus were receptive to any ism which might come along, and we found leaders of all kinds in each camp, preaching some sort of hate and everyone with his following who were eagerly seeking some sort of Utopia. There were Gold Shirts, Black Shirts, the League of Twenty Million, Communists, Socialists, all of whom promised the world with a fence around it to these people, always at the expense of someone else, of course. There is where the danger to our system of government seemed to lie and why, as Pearl Strachan said, the people who have homes and means cannot afford to pass these people by. They do have a responsibility toward them, if for no other reason than to protect themselves and their homes.

There is a thought to be corrected and it can only be helped by loving consideration and by seeing that they again have a secure place in our communities. If business would survive, then business must find a way to give these people jobs and homes again, and soon, as the next generation raised in these circumstances may have neither the incentive nor the training to help themselves.

I have always felt that given the opportunity to know what these people need, that there are enough thoughtful, unselfish businessmen in the United States to work out a plan of co-operation whereby these "squatters" can be reabsorbed into industry. If business looks at the problem from a selfish, material standpoint only, it behooves them to consider the problem carefully, for unless we do provide a place for these homeless ones we are sitting on a keg of powder.

DELLA CLARIDGE GILL

San Antonio, Texas.

The Wide Horizon

Police Bombing in India

By an Observer on the Spot

RECENT events in Spain and China have brought into the limelight many instances of the bombing of open towns and of the infliction of innumerable casualties and grave hardships upon civil populations. These events have given rise to protests from many nations, including Great Britain and the United States, against such action. These protests are endorsed by the great body of civilized people on humanitarian grounds and in the wish to ensure some measure of security at least for women and children and noncombatants in war.

The fascist powers alone have dissociated themselves from these expressions of disapproval of the means adopted, pointing to the analogy of Britain's aerial action against certain tribesmen on the northwest frontier of India. It is of interest, therefore, to examine the circumstances and effects of the bombing on the northwest frontier and to compare them with those in Spain and China.

I heard of a case not long ago in which a feud between two factions in a border village had lasted for years and had been the cause of much bloodshed. Exposure from a tower was heavily punished by fire from another mud tower 200 yards distant. The visit of a political officer brought a truce and both sides met him in jirga lasting two or three hours. The only result was the agreement by both sides not to fire across the British road then in course of construction. Both sides and the political officer returned satisfied and the feud continued!

* * *

Again cases have occurred of shooting of officers in order to loot and rob cash to the value of several thousand pounds. Such cases happen even in more civilized countries. Their wiles, however, are not always successful and swift retribution came a few weeks ago to a Waziri who was blown to pieces by a bomb which had been destined to be laid for the destruction of a party of troops. A sentry's challenge at early dawn caused him to drop his dangerous weapon.

Punishment there must be surely for such as these. Is the air the best method of execution? Villages are habitually warned by Pushtu vernacular leaflets dropped from the air so that women, children, and cattle may be evacuated. Where to? A neighboring valley not under the ban or to caves in the hillsides of their own. Whichever it may be their family life is ruined until they return to find houses in ruins, trees cut down, water channels blown up and much other damage to civil rather than to military objectives. This is essential, for it constitutes the pressure to bring the recalcitrants to terms. But loss of life there is not and for this reason it provides no parallel to justify the bombing of open towns.

The only exception to this is when the air forces are employed in support of the troops in action against hostile armed tribesmen; casualties to personnel are then inflicted to assist the troops' operations.

It is better to have such people as friends than as enemies for their fighting value, in their own country, and backed by British land and air forces would be inestimable and would make the Indian northwest frontier secure against any invasion.

* * *

I have tried to show that the analogy to events in other parts of the world is not applicable. At the same time one cannot but admit that the complete cessation of police bombing as an adjunct to the maintenance of peace within the Indian borders would greatly strengthen the case of those nations which have protested and which deplore the use of aerial action against open towns.

The defense of India would lose nothing by such a decision; it would, in fact, gain by the better feeling with the tribes; in addition such a gesture might prove a great contribution to the security of women and children in other countries less fortunately situated. It might well pave the way toward what may be termed constructive discipline as opposed to destructive, and which should have for its object the improvement of the standard of living in this wild land.

Better education and administrative organization of every kind is essential, and improvements in facilities for farming and production. Such a policy would be expensive but not nearly so expensive as frequent military operations. Its greatest merit lies in the rightness of the method of approach; and the justice of the cause must surely lead to ultimate success.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Chamberlain's Strength

IT CANNOT be denied that Mr. Chamberlain's position in the House is almost as strong as it was at the beginning of the session, which is explained in three ways. First, the bulk of the Tories approve his foreign policy, even his Spanish policy; secondly, those who are dubious about the Italian Agreement are willing to see the agreement fully tried; thirdly, none of them knows in the least where to turn for his successor—that is, a Tory successor, for the Tory party is not likely to accept a Simonite or National Labour successor. —*Manchester Guardian.*